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AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

THREE CENTS IN GREATER BOSTON
FIVE CENTS ELSEWHERE

Eighteen
Pages

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RUM TRADE TURNS ST. PIERRE FROM DECADENT FISHING PORT INTO 20TH CENTURY EL DORADO

Merchants Learn by Cable of Coming Visitors and Ability to Buy—Cost of "Protection" Figured Into Sales—Skippers Clear for Ports They Never Reach

The following is the third of a series of articles revealing source and method of supplying illicit liquor to United States drinkers. The facts presented were collected by investigators sent to St. Pierre by The Christian Science Monitor.

St. Pierre is become El Dorado of today. The wind that blew prohibition into actual being in the United States blew prosperity undreamed-of to the merchants and ship-outfitters of St. Pierre. The branch which the Canadian Bank of Commerce maintained on the smallest of the Miquelon Islands at a loss for so long has become one of its most prized possessions. Financing the cargoes of the fleets which ply between the Miquelons and Scotland, France and Spain is a rarely profitable undertaking, for there is little risk and the profits range from 100 per cent and upward.

No wonder St. Pierre extends the key to the scraggly settlement perched at the foot of the towering crag of granite and basalt along the forbidding coast when the little steamer Pro Patria, flying the French flag for obvious considerations, creeps to her wharf and would-be buyers of illicit cargoes walk warily down her gangplank to the quay.

Some of the St. Pierre liquor brokers, for such the leading merchants really are, do not wait for the Pro Patria to tie up at her wharf but send their agents or go in person down the harbor, out through the Roads and board the vessel at the doorway to the sea.

The glad hand of fellowship is offered and the question is put most solicitously, "What can we do for you?" "What can we do for you?" This being interpreted into everyday language means, "What sort of liquor are you looking for and what will you pay?"

St. Pierre Goes After Business

Usually the passenger list of the Pro Patria has been scrutinized long before the little steamer has left North Sydney, C. B., for the 160-mile run east to St. Pierre, and the merchants of the French isles apprised by cable of the possibilities. St. Pierre is entered by a very small gateway, and the personnel of the strangers within her portals is eagerly but unostentatiously sought by the powers that be there before the steamer throws out her lines at the pierhead.

Visitors to St. Pierre interest mightily Jean-Baptiste Légaré, Folquet Frères, Olympia Lechevalier, Paul Chartier, Constant Dager, Auguste Fontaine, Union Sociale, Société Coopérative, Julien Moraze, G. Littaye et Cie, John J. Bradley, Ltd., St. John, N. B., and the David A. Clarkson Importing Company, for these are the leading merchant firms on the little fog-bound island which nestles at the south of Fortune bay, Newfoundland.

Folquet Brothers have their offices near the quay so arranged that incoming vessels can be picked up by class down the Roads to the upper harbor. Because of the shoal waters of the St. Pierre harbor most of the larger vessels in the fleet which ferries bottled goods and cask consignments across the Atlantic drop anchor in the deeper Roads and unload by tender or transfer direct to putative fishermen.

Ice breaker, steam trawler, tramp steamer, square rigger and schooner riding at anchor in St. Pierre's hospitable harbor, together with the fitting rum runner and his buying agent, add about 1500 to the little town's population. The visits of the fishermen, the names of some of which vessels are household words in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and New England today, are habitual yet irregular. For years it has been the custom of the fisher fleet from the Grand Banks to slip into St. Pierre there to give their crews shore license and opportunity to indulge in alcoholic drinks.

Business by Cable

Usually the rum runners come in schooners chartered in Canada or the United States for a "fishing cruise to the Grand Banks." The fishing, it is true, is incidental and the cruise is not complete till the little supply vessel visits St. Pierre and receives into her hold sundry wooden cases with certain trade names of formerly popular brands of liquor burned deep by the red-hot branding irons "over the water." The cases in the hold and a

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MR. MELLON FAVORS PERMITTING SEALED LIQUOR IN FOREIGN SHIPS

Adverse Decision by Courts Will Result in Rigorous Orders to Enforcement Agents

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19.—Andrew W. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury, has taken the position that if the courts do not construe the National Prohibition Act as permitting foreign ships to transport liquor within the territorial waters of the United States, then Congress should amend the act to permit such transportation, provided the liquor is sealed while within the three-mile zone. He is now considering the draft of regulations for enforcing the Daugherty decision.

Mr. Mellon, under whose direction the prohibition laws are enforced, was officially reported as believing foreign ships would be allowed to serve liquor to their crews if they so desire, and he sees no harm done prohibition in this country by allowing the foreign ships to possess and transport the wet goods in American territorial waters.

For the present the Administration

NATION TO STICK TO ITS DRY POLICY, SAYS PRESIDENT

Assurance Also Given That America Will Do Utmost for Rest of World

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19.—President Harding was quoted by delegates to the conference of Allied Christian Societies who called on him at the White House last night just before the close of their two-day meeting as declaring that the Nation, in his opinion, would never depart from the Eighteenth Amendment. The President, the delegates said, expressed his further belief that the country, in its international relations, should do its utmost for the rest of the world.

The President greeted the delegates in his study and listened to an address made, on their behalf by Fred B. Smith, chairman of the conference, who said the conference was interested in two things, enforcement of the Eighteenth Amendment and the exercise of America's full duty to the rest of the world.

Progress Toward Enforcement

These two subjects were said to have been the basis of the President's response. He was quoted as saying that it had been found difficult to carry out the provisions of the Eighteenth Amendment and the Prohibition Enforcement Act in some of its minor details, inasmuch as it was the Administration's opinion that the law in every respect followed the flag. However, he added, progress was being made along lines of enforcement and in the country, he was sure, would never depart from the policy in this respect that it had embarked upon.

Speaking of the international plea made by the delegates, the President was said to have told them it was exceedingly difficult for the Government to do all that it would like. He emphasized, members of the conference delegation said, that this country ought never to make a threat it was not prepared and willing to back up and assured them that such would ever be his policy as the chief executive.

Methods Need Revision

Previous to the call at the White House, the conference was warned by Hugh S. Magill, secretary of the International Sunday School Council of Religious Education, that the Sunday schools of the country were failing short of their possibilities and that the standard must be raised if their work is to be crowned with full success.

He declared that even the best friends of the Sunday school recognized that its methods, many times are haphazard and ineffective, and fail to command the respect of children accustomed to the education methods of the public schools.

A resolution was adopted registering the "profound conviction that there can be no peace and security in the world until America has taken her rightful place in the family of the nations."

BUSINESS MOVING FRANCE TO SEE RUSSIA IN NEW LIGHT

Movement for Recognition of Soviet Government in Fullest Sense Growing Formidable

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON
By Special Cable

PARIS, Oct. 19.—Signs are accumulating that the whole attitude of France toward Russia is undergoing a change. Commercial men, even before the Genoa Conference, were in favor of resuming relations, and many projects were put on foot, as pointed out in this correspondence. But, politically, France has remained suspicious, and only now has the movement for recognition of Russia in the fullest sense grown formidable.

M. Herriot, on his return, is describing conditions as more or less normal, and is a complete advocate of business relations. Whether he is acting with the official approbation of the Government is not clear, but at least the Government has looked with a benevolent eye on his journey and the negotiations. But more important, perhaps, is the way the newspapers are being filled with diplomatic arguments in favor of a political understanding with Russia.

According to some of them France is actually counting on Russia's support to prevent England getting the best of the deal in discussions about the freedom of the Straits. Instead of France endeavoring to keep Russia out of the Near East conference, there is reason to think she will welcome her presence and that the two countries may line up together. That is the important immediate diplomatic reason, but there is another, which is even more imperative.

France has been apprehensive lest Russia and Germany join hands and as vanquished countries some day present a united front against France. The Rapallo Treaty confirmed this view of possibilities, and France became uneasy. In any reversion Germany might use Russia as an arsenal, or she might provoke a general war by inducing Russia to attack Poland. Efforts have been undoubtedly made to prevent the formulation of such a policy and to substitute for a Russo-German alliance a Franco-Russian rapprochement. Apparently this design is meeting with success.

It is curious to consider how quickly sentiments change. Not many months ago France was implacably opposed to Russia and Russia on her side was so certain that her troubles were chiefly caused by the French that any kind of entente seemed impossible. But today reports from Russia show friendship for France and in France there is certainly a desire to forget all about former hatreds.

Mr. Mellon was further represented as believing the courts would construe the Volstead Act as not interfering with transportation on foreign ships, provided the liquor is sealed at this unexpected turn of

events and declare that a Franco-Russian rapprochement means an end of their hopes. The change of tone is remarkable and even *Le Temps*, usually officially inspired, says that no European policy is possible without taking into account Russia. Russia has made her re-entry into European politics.

LEGION CONVENTION DEMANDS REMOVAL OF DR. C. E. SAWYER

NEW ORLEANS, La., Oct. 19. (By The Associated Press)—Removal of Brig.-Gen. Charles E. Sawyer, head of the Federal Hospital Board, and President Harding's personal physician, charged with blocking the American Legion hospitalization program, was demanded by the Legion national convention here today, by a vote of 601 to 375.

BANK RATE UNCHANGED

LONDON, Oct. 19.—The Bank of England's minimum rate of discount remained unchanged at 3 per cent today.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE SIX YEARS PREMIER

Formed Government in 1916
Succeeding H. H. Asquith—
Obtained Huge Majority

Mr. Lloyd George's Government was formed on Dec. 5, 1916. For many months previously dissatisfaction both in the country at large and in the Cabinet had been growing with the manner in which the Asquith Administration was conducting the war. Its policy had come to be regarded as one of "wait and see." Finally, after the defeat of Romania, Mr. Lloyd George insisted that the conduct of the war must be entrusted to a small and effective executive committee or he would resign. His proposal was rejected by Mr. Asquith. Mr. Lloyd George's resignation precipitated a political crisis, and in the sequel, he was intrusted with the task of forming a new government. This he succeeded in doing by a coalition of Unionists, Liberals who accepted his leadership, and Laborites. His first action was to break abruptly with precedent. He abolished the old collective responsibility of the Cabinet, and made a small war cabinet of five, of which he was chairman, the su-

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This new party, it is suggested, would probably command the support of a goodly proportion of the Conservatives who stood by the Coalition, and also of the Coalition Liberals. This formation might put the Labor Party in the position of the chief opposition party.

The possibility that Mr. Lloyd George will try to return to the leadership of the Liberals is not to be overlooked, either.

Mr. Bonar Law's Position

Mr. Bonar Law's friends question whether his physical condition will permit him to take office, even for a short time. Lord Derby seems the most probable alternative selection for Prime Minister, although it is suggested that Lord Curzon, who gained greatly in prestige by his work in the recent Near East negotiations and is believed to have been a lukewarm Coalitionist, might be summoned to form a government.

Today's vote will be proclaimed as a great victory by the Diehard group of Conservatives in Parliament, who for several months past have been advocating the withdrawal of the party from the Coalition and its resumption of its normal party organization.

The vote of the Conservatives was taken on a motion by Colonel Pretyman, Unionist member for the Chelmsford division of Essex, which read:

Resolved, That this meeting of the

House of

Commons declares its opinion that the Conservative Party, while willing to co-operate with the coalition Liberals, should fight the election as an independent party with its own leader and its own program.

Some Heated Scenes

There were some heated scenes inside the Carlton Club, because although the Carlton is the headquarters of the Conservative Party, only those Conservative members of the House of Commons who had supported the Coalition, together with the members of the House of Lords who are members of the Cabinet, were invited to today's meeting.

Lord Chaplin, one of the oldest members of the party and the club, insisted on his right to attend. With several members of the Commons not Coalitionists, however, Lord Chaplin was barred from going upstairs in the clubhouse to the chamber where the meeting was being held. Two or three of those excluded protested bitterly.

Austen Chamberlain, the Govern-



From photograph © H. & E. Wash

David Lloyd George

British Prime Minister and First Lord of the Treasury, Whose Resignation Brings to an End a Term of Office Unprecedented in the History of English Politics

LLOYD GEORGE CABINET RESIGNS; FAILS TO GET CONSERVATIVE BACKING

Carlton Club Gathering Votes by 186 to 87 to Appeal to the Country as the Conservative Party

ANDREW BONAR LAW OR LORD DERBY MAY BE CHOSEN TO HEAD GOVERNMENT

New Ministry Likely to Have Brief Term of Office and General Election Believed Inevitable in the Near Future

Miners' Delegation Visits Mr. Lloyd George

By The Associated Press

London, Oct. 19

After a brief audience with King George this afternoon, Mr. Lloyd George returned to Downing Street, where he received a miners' delegation, but, according to Frank Hodges, who headed the delegation, Mr. Lloyd George said he could not consult them as Prime Minister, since he had resigned.

The miners, relating their experience, said Mr. Lloyd George received them smilingly and asked their business, and that Mr. Hodges replied, "We have come to see the Prime Minister." "Well, gentlemen, I have to inform you that there is no Prime Minister," replied Mr. Lloyd George. "I have just seen His Majesty and tendered my resignation, which His Majesty accepted."

Meeting at Carlton Club

Capt. H. D. King, another of the Unionist whips, and Col. Albert Buckley, assistant Unionist whip, also resigned.

The Conservative leader expected to be picked for the task of forming a new government, is either Andrew Bonar Law or the Earl of Derby.

The Lloyd George Coalition received a severe blow at the hands of the Conservative Party, when the Conservative members of the House of Commons and Government ministers at their meeting in the Carlton Club today voted by 186 to 87 to appeal to the country as the Conservative Party.

Announcement of the vote of the Conservatives was preceded by reports from the Carlton Club that Austen Chamberlain's statement had failed to satisfy the meeting, and that Andrew Bonar Law had spoken in favor of maintaining the independence of the Conservative Party. Mr. Bonar Law's speech was said to have had a great influence upon the meeting.

General Election Expected

The life of the new Conservative Ministry will probably be very brief, according to present forecasts, and a general election is expected swiftly to follow its formation. The party lines upon which the election will be fought present a profound puzzle.

One suggestion is that Mr. Lloyd George may form a center party in which he could count upon Mr. Chamberlain and Lord Birkenhead, and perhaps Lord Balfour, the three Cabinet members whose adherence to him has been repudiated by today's conference.

This new party, it is suggested, would probably command the support of a goodly proportion of the Conservatives who stood by the Coalition, and also of the Coalition Liberals. This formation might put the Labor Party in the position of the chief opposition party.

The possibility that Mr. Lloyd George will try to return to the leadership of the Liberals is not to be overlooked, either.

Mr. Bonar Law's Position

Mr. Bonar Law's friends question whether his physical condition will permit him to take office, even for a short time. Lord Derby seems the most probable alternative selection for Prime Minister, although it is suggested that Lord Curzon, who gained greatly in prestige by his work in the recent Near East negotiations

ment leader in the House, addressed the meeting first. He spoke strongly along the lines of his recent Birmingham speech, appealing for the unity of the party he supported along the lines of the policy suggested by its leaders.

Coalition Opposed

Stanley Baldwin, president of the Board of Trade, who leads the Conservative members of the Cabinet opposing Mr. Chamberlain, and Colonel Prestwich opposed the continuance of the Coalition. They suggested a decision should be postponed until the meeting of the Unionist Association. Sir Henry Craig, Scottish Unionist, also opposed an immediate decision in support of the Coalition.

One of those who attended the meeting said that Mr. Chamberlain was given a patient hearing, but that his position was plainly unpopular.

Lord Balfour spoke in support of the Government leader.

Mr. Bonar Law's plea for preventing the breaking up of the party is said to have made a profound impression.

"Mr. Chamberlain says the best way to defeat the labor menace is to continue the Coalition with the Liberals," he is quoted as having said. "I say the best way is to maintain the party absolutely independent, and you will defeat the labor menace in the end. Otherwise you will split your party, just as the Liberals are split."

Serious Rebuff to Premier Seen in Diehard Victory in Newport By-Election

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Oct. 19.—Austen Chamberlain's appeal to the meeting of Unionist members of the House of Commons and Ministers here today on behalf of a continuance of Conservative co-operation with Mr. Lloyd George had two important circumstances to meet, both of which had arisen since yesterday. Of these the most weighty was last night's decisive and largely unexpected Diehard Conservative victory in the Newport by-election. Primarily, this victory must be taken as a big setback to the Labor Party which, up to a late hour yesterday, was confident of success. Secondly, however, it means a serious rebuff to Mr. Lloyd George, for continued association with whom Mr. Chamberlain spoke.

This follows from the fact that at Newport Mr. Lloyd George's party organization had been unable even to divide the anti-Labor vote sufficiently to prevent the election of a candidate friendly hostile to Mr. Lloyd George. It is true that local conditions in Newport are such that events there are not an absolutely reliable guide to what may happen in other constituencies. Because the electorate in this single and somewhat isolated South Wales seat has plumped for a Diehard in a three-cornered contest with Labor and Liberals, it does not follow that English and Scottish voters will do the same, where the circumstances are not so restricted. This does not alter the fact, however, that the Diehards have been given encouragement, of which they can make much.

The other new condition which Mr. Chamberlain had to meet resides in the maneuver executed yesterday by Sir George Younger, the "cable boy" of the British political ship of state, who once before upset Mr. Lloyd George's plans for a general election. Sir George yesterday presided at a meeting of the executive of the National Unionist Association and secured from this body authority "to summon forthwith a national emergency conference" to antedate the conference which was to have taken place on Nov. 15. This meant a serious challenge to any decision Mr. Chamberlain's parliamentary meeting might arrive at today, since the Unionist Party funds are in the keeping of the National Unionist Association and not in that of the parliamentary leaders.

The "emergency conference" is to assemble early next week and Mr. Chamberlain was confronted with a hostile resolution to postpone today's deliberations until then.

Conservative Wins Seat

LONDON, Oct. 19.—In the by-election held in Newport yesterday for a seat in the House of Commons, the Conservative candidate, Clarry, polled 13,515 votes; the Laborite, Bowen, 11,425, and the Liberal, Moore, 884.

The seat for the constituency was previously held by the Coalition Liberal, L. Haslam, who in the previous election polled 14,080, while the Laborite, Bowen, polled 10,234 and the independent candidate 647. In yesterday's election the Coalition did not figure, as both Conservative and Liberal candidates were in the field.

PRESIDENT EBERT TO RETAIN OFFICE

BERLIN, Oct. 19 (By The Associated Press)—An extension of President Ebert's tenure of the office of Chief Executive until June 30, 1925, is now practically assured. All the political parties have agreed to the introduction of a bill in the Reichstag amending Article 108 of the Constitution to this effect and the bill is assured of the necessary two-thirds majority for its passage.

The step was decided upon after a conference between the Chancellor, Dr. Wirth and the leaders of the Coalition with the members of the other political parties.

MR. COOLIDGE IS OPTIMISTIC

NEW YORK, Oct. 19—Calvin Coolidge, Vice-President, who was in New York today, predicted that the Republicans would hold both branches of Congress in November.

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MR. LLOYD GEORGE SIX YEARS PREMIER

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preme directing body. He created a large number of new ministries for special war purposes, such as shipping, recruiting, food, information. And he deplored the leadership of the House of Commons, which for many years had always been held by the Prime Minister. To Mr. Bonar Law, the leader of the Unionist Party.

German Submarine Campaign

The first six months of his ministry was principally taken up with the unlimited submarine campaign of the Germans, announced on Jan. 1, 1917, and in reorganizing the agricultural production, strictly rationing the food of the people, cutting down the imports, and building ships in order to meet it. How serious was the situation can be seen from the fact that 800,000 tons of shipping were sunk in May, and it was not until the United States had had time to respond that its strength effectively to bear that the menace was overcome.

After the failure of the allied attacks during the summer of 1917 and the meeting of a special war cabinet consisting of all the prime ministers of the Empire, Mr. Lloyd George set to work to bring about unity in the allied command. The Italian débâcle at Caporetto gave him his chance of pointing effectively to the inevitable consequence of divided command, but it was not until after the disaster to the British army during the great German attack on March 21, 1918, that he was able to secure the appointment of Marshal Foch as generalissimo of the allied armies. At the same time he raised a fresh levy of British recruits, taking every available man up to 45, and successfully urged President Wilson to transport the American army to France as rapidly as possible, with the result that by the autumn of the year, to the surprise and dismay of the German command, the Allies had not only stopped their advance but had sufficient reinforcements to enable them to win a complete victory by Nov. 11, 1918.

Leading Men as Colleagues

During all this time Mr. Lloyd George was not only the head but the main and energizing spirit of his Government. He had secured, however, as his colleagues the leading men of the day. Mr. Bonar Law, Lord Milner, Sir Edward Carson, Mr. Barnes, a Labor leader, and Lord Curzon, were his colleagues on the War Cabinet. Mr. Balfour was his Foreign Secretary. And he broke with custom by introducing into the outer cabinet a large number of the leading business men of the day, such as Lord Rhondda, Sir Eric Geddes, and Sir Joseph Maclay, to take charge of the great executive departments. His government, however, was not wholly preoccupied with the war. It found time to pass a franchise act which gave the vote to women, to inaugurate the far-reaching Montague-Chelmsford reforms, which laid the foundations of democracy in India, and it made an attempt to settle the Irish question by summoning the Irish convention. Politically, it had an easy passage, for party strife was hushed by the stress of war. The only episode of interest was the so-called Maurice debate over the retirement of Sir William Robertson as chief of the Imperial General Staff in connection with his resistance to unity of command.

Decides on General Election

Directly after the signing of the armistice Mr. Lloyd George decided to hold a general election. The old Parliament was eight years old and time-expired. It had been elected on pre-war issues, and it was largely sympathetic to Mr. Asquith and the Liberals who had followed him into resignation in 1916. Mr. Lloyd George also thought it essential that he should have a clear mandate from the people in going to the Peace Conference and in dealing with the manifold problems of period of reconstruction. The Labor Party refused to go on as part of the coalition, and went into opposition. The election, however, resulted in an overwhelming majority that the Lloyd George coalition, which had so successfully pulled things together during the war, should undertake the work of peacemaking and reconstruction. It obtained a majority of nearly 400 over all others.

In January, after rearranging his Cabinet, and planning the program of government for the new Parliament, Mr. Lloyd George went to Paris for the Peace Conference. The work of that conference is familiar to all. It had to lay the foundations for a new Europe in the teeth of the intense passions aroused by the war. The fundamental shaping of the treaty was in the hands of three men: President Wilson, M. Clemenceau, and Mr. Lloyd George. Throughout, Mr. Lloyd George was for moderation in treatment of the vanquished, except in the matter of reparations, for nationality, as the political status of Europe, and for universal disarmament. For his policy he had a practically free hand, for he enjoyed the complete support of his Cabinet, and only once was he brought back to reassure Parliament as to his actions.

Much Legislation Passed

Since the Peace Conference the attention of Mr. Lloyd George and his government has been divided between four main subjects: reconstruction at home, labor unrest, the foreign situation and Ireland. As to the first, Mr. Lloyd George is supposed to have said that for the first two years after the war Parliament would pass any reasonable legislation, and that afterward reaction would set in and nothing would get done. Whether this is a true story or not it is certain that never in Parliamentary history was such a torrent of legislation passed into law as in 1919 and 1920. Every kind of reform, many of them overdue for years, was put through, health acts, insurance acts, agricultural acts, electricity acts; and it is also true that since 1921 the tendency of Parliament has been to repeal rather than to enact.

MR. WALSH ASSAULTS TARIFF IN COLORADO

DENVER, Oct. 19—Centering his attack upon the tariff act of 1922, David L. Walsh (D.), United States Senator from Massachusetts, declared that "the old Republican theory of protection for infant industries has been discarded," in a speech to Colorado Democrats here last night.

The overwhelming majority of the population of Great Britain lives in industrial towns. During the war wages had steadily gone up, and had got entirely out of relation to real

economic values. At the same time the exhaustion of the war had left a restless temper behind it, and the example of the Russian revolution, extremist propaganda and capitalist profiteering aroused a general spirit of revolt. The first outbreak was the railway strike in September, 1919. Mr. Lloyd George met the attempt to force concessions by holding up the country by organizing a complete service of motor trucks for the distribution of food, and by enrolling a voluntary corps of amateur railway workers, who in a week had a fairly efficient service running. Within a fortnight the strike had collapsed. It was much the same with the famous triple alliance strike of 1921. Post-war industrial unrest came to a head in a combined threat to strike by the railmen, the miners, and the transport workers in order to enforce unreasonable demands, largely political in character. In this case also Mr. Lloyd George combined the offer of an extremely reasonable settlement with the organization of both voluntary transportation services and of military protection, which nullified the possibility of duress and prevented resort to intimidation and violence. The railmen and transport workers gave way and the miners went on alone. The most remarkable thing about this whole period was the manner in which the Lloyd George Government succeeded in dealing with these problems without leaving any real bitterness behind.

Foreign Problems

The third chief concern of the Lloyd George Government since the war has been the foreign situation. From the start the Cabinet was divided about Russia. Mr. Lloyd George was against intervention and in favor of trying to moderate the Bolshevik régime by bringing it into contact with western civilization as soon as it would agree to abandon military attacks on its neighbors and foreign propaganda. Half his colleagues took a different view, but on the whole his policy prevailed. At any rate Great Britain was the first of the great powers to enter into semi-official relations with the Soviet Government, in its dealings with France and Germany. The Lloyd George Government had steadily moved away from war passion and toward a policy of moderating the extreme features of the Versailles peace, especially on the financial side, in order to make forcible the rapid recovery of European prosperity. This policy, like that of reopening Russia to the trade of the world, was hastened by the fact that the trade depression has left 2,000,000 people permanently out of work in Great Britain, who had to be maintained by government doles and relief works. But it has involved Mr. Lloyd George in constant disputes with France, which has taken exactly the opposite view about the Versailles Treaty and European reconstruction. Despite these controversies, however, Mr. Lloyd George has remained a keen supporter of the entente. In dealing with the politics of the Near East he has been a consistent supporter of the Greeks as against the Turk.

Washington Conference

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The Near East Problem

But a greater problem which confronted the Lloyd George Government was Ireland. After the war an attempt was made to solve this age-long conflict by setting up home rule while excluding the six counties of Ulster. The Sinn Fein movement, however, had grown greatly since the Easter rebellion of 1916, and had swept the older Nationalist or Home Rule party out of existence. The Sinn Feiners were out for an Irish republic and to secure it by force. Hence their reply to the Home Rule act was the inauguration of a campaign of violence and assassination against police and military. At first the Lloyd George Government met the murder of policemen by organizing the Black and Tans to fight the guerrillas. But after an inconclusive struggle lasting for a year the Cabinet authorized the opening of negotiations with the Sinn Fein leaders as the alternative to further methods of repression. The negotiations were long and difficult but finally ended in the draft Anglo-Irish treaty which Mr. Lloyd George is said to have regard as the greatest triumph of his career.

Boat and Shoe Club Urges Near East Aid

Convinced that while it may not be the duty of the United States to intervene in a military sense in the Near East, there can be no question that it should do everything in its power to "relieve the sufferings of the thousands of victims of Turkish ferocity, and to indicate to the Turkish authorities that their wholesale massacres are abhorrent to our sense of humanity" and that "the full strength of American resentment as well as the full measure of American help, cannot be exerted without the action of Congress," the Boston Boat and Shoe Club is asking each of its members to bring pressure upon the Representatives and Senators at Washington to vote for such measures for preserving the freedom of the Dardanelles, the protection of Christian minorities and the relief of the suffering people of the Near East, as may be introduced in Congress.

Greek Prisoners Utilized

The Kemalist authorities have already begun organizing the reconquered territories in an efficient way, said the committee members, and the Greek prisoners are being utilized in the work of reconstructing the burned villages and devastated areas.

AMERICANS MAKE VISIT TO ANATOLIA

Committee Appointed by Admiral Bristol Makes Report After One Week's Tour

MUDANIA, Oct. 19 (By The Associated Press)—The American committee appointed by Admiral Bristol several days ago to visit the Anatolian war area, returned here yesterday after a week's tour of investigation, and will make a formal report to the Admiral in Constantinople.

The committee consists of representatives of the American Red Cross, American Committee on Relief in the Near East, American Board of Foreign Missions, the United States Navy, and also a medical member in Dr. V. M. Wright of the Near East Relief.

The committee's purpose was "to examine into and investigate conditions in the supposedly devastated territory, to ascertain the number of refugees and Greek war prisoners homeless and others needing relief or medical care, and the amount of destruction." The committee's report, prepared by Dr. Wright, is featured by the statement that the Greek prisoners who were seen working on the roads and elsewhere were "generally treated respectfully by their guards, and did not appear starved or under-nourished. Their uniforms were in tatters and their morale seemed low."

Food Urgently Needed

Dr. Wright found the territory widely devastated, but in most sections sufficient buildings remained to house the present population. Despite the fact that there were no acute suffering or grieves sights to be seen, he says, "there is without doubt need for medical supplies and a great need for food, as the country also was denuded by the military procedures, especially at season when crops cannot be expected for several months."

The committee consists of George Dennis, of Hallowell, Me., representing the Near East Relief; Maj. Charles Claffin Davis, of Boston, American Red Cross; Stanton Merrill, Natchez, Miss., U. S. Navy, and Elizabeth Wilson, New York, of the Board of Foreign Missions. This is the first formal committee of neutral character which has been permitted to study conditions in the territory controlled by the Kemalists. The members talked with many Greek prisoners whom they met at random along the roads. They found them uncomplaining of their treatment and receiving regular army rations.

Greek Prisoners Utilized

The Kemalist authorities have already begun organizing the reconquered territories in an efficient way, said the committee members, and the Greek prisoners are being utilized in the work of reconstructing the burned villages and devastated areas.

The committee gained the impression that the devastation was not so widespread as heretofore supposed, being confined mainly to a narrow belt marking the retreat of the Greek army. No burned villages were found in the hinterland, even at comparatively short distances from the main roads.

The investigators saw no Greeks nor Armenians civilians in the area visited, except a few children in the American School at Brussa, who were unharmed. They found the Turkish Administration functioning well, and received fullest co-operation from the local authorities in their work.

Captive of Turks Tells of Cruelty and Abuses

By Special Cable

MYTILENE, Oct. 19—Paul Dziganian, a French protégé, who has arrived from Smyrna, gave the following facts incident to his captivity among the Turks. He declares he was imprisoned, his possessions taken and himself maltreated. With others he was left without food, except one pound of bread apiece, given every 24 hours. From Vourla, he said, the Turks brought 200 elderly men and women and also a number of children who had traveled for three days, barefoot, hungry and thirsty. The children were subject to particular abuses by the soldiers. Some were detached from the main group on the way and fell into the hands of the villagers where they were killed.

The Armenians were singled out for special cruelty; they were never spared, Mr. Dziganian reported. Many of the English and American Armenians were killed.

ians were denied release and were deported to unknown destinations. The Turkish guards openly asserted that they were bent on wiping out the whole of the Christians from Anatolia.

FRANCE CONSIDERS REPLY TO BRITAIN

(Continued from Page 1)

to throw away their advantage. Furthermore, the agitation is likely to rebound on its sponsors. They censure Mr. Lloyd George for encouraging Greek imperialism, for sending Greeks to Smyrna, for threatening the Osmanli with the loss of Constantinople and standing up for the Christians against the Turks.

But this policy is merely an inheritance of Lord Grey's régime. As early as November, 1914, Lord Grey (then Sir Edward) offered Greek territorial compensation in Albania, while in January, 1915, he first proposed to give them concessions in Anatolia to the extent of 125,000 square kilometers, or, as Mr. Venizelos put it in his famous memorandum to Constantinople, "another Greece, as great and not less rich." As far as Constantinople is concerned, it was Lord Grey again who, not content with proposing an international régime, actually agreed to hand over the city and the Straits to Russia. The Greek occupation of Smyrna, on its part, was a manifestation of that Anglo-French accord which is now regarded by critics as an essential basis of British foreign policy.

Defeat Without Dishonor

Finally, the desire to protect Christian minorities, though it may have been inexpedient and unfortunate failed to achieve its purpose, cannot well be regarded as a dishonorable intention.

The future development of British policy in the Near East is a matter of discussion and, because of the necessity of cutting losses, facing actualities and stalling off latent dangers which are involved by a return of the Turks to Europe, it may shortly be desirable to advocate a reconsideration of the whole attitude to Turkey.

But as to the past, the Asquithian Liberals at least have no case against Mr. Lloyd George and since their defeat and disappearance as a political factor is the principal ambition of the Coalition Liberal leaders they are unlikely to be allowed to withdraw from a conflict they have so injudiciously provoked.

"WOMEN'S PARTY" DECRIED AT RADCLIFFE POLITICS SCHOOL

Wives Have Same Interests as Their Husbands, Says Speaker—"Radicalism" Absent at Conference

The Radcliffe School for Citizenship, regarded as alarmingly radical in some quarters in Boston, is proving very mild in tone to visitors from other states, who have accepted the invitation of the college and the Massachusetts League of Women Voters to attend the three days' sessions.

Today, the second of the school, Mrs. A. H. Beardslee, for two years president of the Indiana League of Women Voters, leaned over in her seat in the theater at Agassiz House, and remarked gently, "I have not heard one thing that the women of the little towns in Indiana are not discussing freely."

A few rows away Miss Katherine McClellan of Sarasota, Fla., remarked, "If they want to get rid of these men at Harvard, I say send them to us in Florida. This is just what we want to hear."

On the opposite side of the house sat Mrs. Florence C. L. Kitchelt, director of citizenship for the Connecticut League of Women Voters, who declared that she had come to Boston not so much to be trained herself, as to hear what "the students in the foremost college in the country are being taught." An inquiry addressed to Mrs. Kitchelt by the representative of The Christian Science Monitor elicited the response that she "had heard nothing so far but the simplest statements of political science, such as 'the women of Connecticut have been hearing in similar schools of citizenship."

Proportional Representation

"Public Opinion and Popular Government" was the topic for today's three sessions, opening this morning with a talk by Walter Millard, field secretary of the Proportional Representation League on how popular opinion may be fairly registered, and closing tonight with the chief speech of the day by Prof. William B. Munro of Harvard University on the "New Forms of City Government."

Mr. Millard attacked the "strip system" of ballots generally used throughout the United States today and declared that the basis of choosing representatives today is a "sleep system," citizens voting according to the place where they sleep, and acquiring legislative bodies which put the sleep idea into practice. He said, in part:

There are two main kinds of voting, declared Mr. Millard, "one the registering of the community decision, the other the creating of a representative body which shall make decisions. Today the theory that the majority should rule is applied willy nilly to both kinds of voting, cheating the minority out of any public expression of its opinion. Under proportional representation the rule of the majority still prevails, since the majority inevitably elects a majority of the representatives. But, the minority also gains representation in the legislative council and is thereby benefited to a great degree, since the way to deal with minorities is not to repress them but to place upon them a combined and co-operative responsibility for a share in government."

Mr. Millard declared that "the fight psychology" characterizes elections under the prevailing system today and that "men will not engage in a vituperative campaign in what appears to be a vain effort to secure the support of the majority of the voters." Such men, he added, "will be willing to make a dignified and quiet appeal to those who think as they do and who may be registered in a quota sufficient to insure election."

Woman's "Party" Attacked

"I regard a woman's party as an iridescent dream," was a statement from Prof. Arthur N. Holcombe of Harvard, which drew applause from the audience.

Women have many interests in common, but they have also many divergent interests. Women are interested in the prosperity of the business of their husbands if they belong to the capitalist group; or to the permanence of their employment, if they are in the Labor group. Farm women want high prices for food and low prices for boots and shoes. Factory women want low prices for food and high prices for textiles. The place in which women can unite to the best service is in such an educational group as the League of Women Voters.

Professor Holcombe spoke of parties as a necessity, but advocated greater freedom for the individuals composing them. He recommended three ways by which this freedom may be obtained, direct voting, such as the initiative and referendum, the election of fewer public officials by the people, and simplification of the process of nomination.

As an indication of the large number of unnecessary votes cast by the citizens, he instanced the Governor's Council of Massachusetts, and advised the women to go home and ask their husbands whether they voted for "this interesting antiquity" on the ability of the candidates "in the art of dressing well."

Round Table" Discussion

Opening up the public checkbook for the public to see, was advocated by Prof. Frederic A. Cleveland in a round table discussion at the close of the morning session.

"So long as the public purpose is regarded as a technical question of mathematical checking invisible government and irresponsible leadership will develop," declared Professor Cleveland. "The public purpose should be discussed in the open so that the citizens can act intelligently when election day arrives."

Professor Cleveland recommended the presence of the Cabinet on the floor of the legislative body having control over the budget, federal state or local, and the fixing of responsibility upon an administration for the financial proposals it makes.

A secondary round table was held at the same time with Miss Florence Luscombe leading a discussion on the primary.

Sectionalism Described

One of the high points of the day was the illustrated talk by Prof. Frederic Turner of Harvard on "Political Geography."

land consolidation and said there would be no reduction in freight rates until wages were reduced. Philip W. Blake, of the State Chamber of Commerce, gave facts as to Maine farm lands pointing out that the value per acre had decreased from \$57 to \$21 in ten years. He said that if all the State lands were to be improved the State valuation would be increased \$200,000,000.

BANKING LAWS ARE CRITICIZED

Editor Says They Jeopardize the Federal Reserve System

WORCESTER, Mass., Oct. 19.—The present banking situation constitutes a menace and danger to the federal reserve system, according to Frank P. Bennett, editor of the United States Investor of Boston, in an address last night before the National Bank Cashiers Association of Massachusetts. Mr. Bennett said the danger was in the provisions of the law which compels national banks to become members of the federal reserve system, and permits trust companies to become members if they choose.

The speaker declared only one trust company in 10 was a member of the system, and they deserved the right to withdraw. He declared if any of the big New York trust companies should lead the way, the other trust companies would follow, and leave the federal reserve system to its fate.

"The national banks must have a national organization of their own or they will be crowded out of existence by the trust companies and state banks," he said. "The tendency in that direction is already pronounced. In 1900 there were 247 national banks in Massachusetts, now there are only 162. Here is a loss of 85 national banks in about 20 years. It does not mean that we have fewer banks but that trust companies are coming to take their place. The 85 national banks which have vanished have had their place taken by 77 trust companies."

"That is not all. The drift of deposits is also toward the trust companies. Of the increase in the last 20 years out of every \$10 of new deposits \$6 have gone to trust companies or state banks and only \$4 to national banks. Is this because the trust company is a superior kind of bank? Not at all. It is because by lax laws and less rigid supervision the trust company charter has become more attractive than a national bank charter."

DOMESTIC COURSES IN GREAT DEMAND

HAVERHILL, Mass., Oct. 18.—So great is the demand for domestic courses in the evening schools that the school department has been obliged to arrange applicants alphabetically in various units and permit each unit to gain as much instruction as possible and even this method does not accommodate all those who have applied, the number running into several hundred.

Lack of funds in the school department is given as a reason why the work cannot be carried out to an extent that is desired but the commissioner of finance is to receive an appeal for additional money. Classes in sewing, millinery and cooking are extremely popular not only among alien groups but also among many of the American-born women who are taking advantage of the opportunities provided. Many requests are being received for neighborhood classes during the day.

A class in naturalization has been formed in the Americanization group for men who are waiting for their final papers that they may be taught the fundamentals of government and a more extensive knowledge of English.

PROPOSED MERGER TO BE INVESTIGATED

PORTLAND, Me., Oct. 19.—The Associated Industries of Maine at its annual meeting yesterday authorized the appointment of a committee to investigate the proposed New England railroad consolidation. James A. Emery of Washington, general counsel for the National Manufacturers Association, pleaded for co-operation between the roads, although he did not advocate any special consolidation. He said a coal famine could come only through lack of equipment by the railroads. He declared that never again would any group of men be able to force their demands upon an industry to the detriment of public welfare.

Percy R. Todd, president of the Bangor and Aroostook Railroad declared against the proposed New Eng-

land Survey Ordered

WORCESTER, Mass., Oct. 18 (Special)—A survey of the number of tons of anthracite coal sold by coal dealers in this city between Oct. 1, 1921, and April 1, 1922, has been called for by Fuel Distributor T. Hovey Gage. From this statement the committee will gauge the fuel needs for the six winter months ahead. "The seriousness of the coal situation here is not understood by the public in general," says Mr. Gage. "The supply is far below normal."

WATER MAIN INQUIRY ASKED

Recommendation that no further class of water main in Boston be done until a full investigation of present expenditures are made has been recommended by the Boston Finance Commission, which charges that under the existing contract the cleaning firm reaps a 300-per-cent profit.

The commission also recommends that no new contract calling for an expenditure of \$100,000 a year for cleaning be made in the future; and that possibly the city would be better to renew its main than to clean them.

CONNECTICUT WOMEN VOTERS TO CONVENE

HARTFORD, Conn., Oct. 19 (Special)—The largest gathering of women voters ever seen in Connecticut is predicted for the second annual convention of the Connecticut League of Women Voters which is to be held in Bridgeport on Nov. 16 and 17. The major issues will be international co-operation to prevent war and efficiency in government. There are 52 local leagues in the State and they

WATER POWER DEVELOPMENT IN NEW HAMPSHIRE PROMISED

Republican Party Platform Contains Plank for Early Establishment of Program

CONCORD, N. H., Oct. 18 (Special)—No plank in the Republican Party platform this fall is of more interest to New Hampshire business men than that declaring for the development of water powers. For the first time, one of the major parties in a campaign in this State has made a definite promise, if returned to power, to take up seriously a program of water power and storage development.

"I believe this will result in the next Legislature taking the greatest step ever taken in New Hampshire for the upbuilding of industry," George B. Leighton, state commissioner of water power conservation, declared in an interview with The Christian Science Monitor's representative. It was largely through Commissioner Leighton's insistence and efforts that the Republicans adopted the water power plank at the state convention. The plank reads:

"New Hampshire has large undeveloped resources in water power and flood storage. Developed, these resources will largely take the place of coal power in running the State's industrial plants. To assist our manufacturing interests in their competition with the manufacturing interests of the south and west, we recommend a policy for developing water power and storage, either as recommended by the Conservation Commission, or in some other practical way."

Dates Back From 1820

Water power development in New Hampshire dates from about 1820 and is responsible for the growth of most of the cities of the State. Manchester, Nashua, Franklin, Concord, Berlin, Rochester, Somersworth, Dover, and Tilton, in particular, are what they are today because of their location on rivers. The power has been utilized for years in the manufacturing of textile products principally. It is only recently that southern competition in textile production has forced these New Hampshire plants to consider means of reducing their manufacturing costs.

An item in these costs of no small proportions is coal, and it has long been axiomatic that "four-dollar coal" has been an essential to profitable operation. Coal at \$4 is no longer possible and the demand for a substitute for coal is accordingly a pressing one.

Last year the Amoskeag Manufacturing Company, the largest cotton plant in the world, developed its water power facilities at Manchester by building a new dam at an estimated cost of more than \$1,000,000 and it now has plans, through a subsidiary company known as the Moore's Falls Company, to build another dam at an additional cost of a large sum. This additional power will be sold to other manufacturers in Manchester, Nashua, and vicinity.

Another great industry whose continued prosperity depends to a certain extent on cheap power is the manufacturing of paper at Franklin and Berlin. The International Paper Company and the Brown Company are the largest producers in this line, and they have already invested heavily in water power and storage development.

In regard to the power projects to be developed, the commissioner said that his first suggestions would be to develop the Suncook River, the Ashuelot River in Cheshire County and the Contoocook River in Merrimack County. Each of these facilities could, he thought, be developed for less than \$1,000,000, and upon each river are located so many manufacturing plants that the developments would be quickly paid for.

In order that the State might be protected, the commissioner would advise the State entering into definite contracts with all manufacturers interested before it undertakes to make the necessary investments.

New York Accomplishments

The commissioner called attention to what is being done in New York State, where the commission there in a report just issued predicts that 2,000,000 tons of coal will annually be saved by further developments in the Hudson River. It is proposed there to build a system of 14 storage reservoirs having a capacity of 70,000,000 cubic feet. The cost of this construction will be nearly \$25,000,000. Besides giving storage, it is claimed that these reservoirs would mitigate

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NEW YORK

'Honesty' Said to Be Foundation of \$1,300,000 Co-operative Industry

Eleven Hundred Workers in Leighton Stores on Pacific Coast Own 95 Per Cent of the Business

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Oct. 12 (Special Correspondence)—One of the most successful co-operative ideas ever put into practice on the Pacific Coast is the Leighton Co-operative Industries, with stores in northern and southern California, which received their start in 1916 when John H. Leighton, with a capital of \$2000, opened a small dairy lunch in San Francisco and which now represent an investment of more than \$1,300,000 by 1100 workers, who own 95 per cent of the business and Mr. Leighton the remaining 5 per cent. And "honesty" is declared to be the rock upon which the entire structure is founded.

The Leighton business units comprise cafeteria and dairy lunches, a department market, fruit and vegetable packing plant, laundry, tailor shop, and printing and publishing business. Stores are located at Los Angeles, San Francisco and Oakland. In 1921, a net profit of \$478,231 was realized for the employees. Each day they serve 36,000 people at the co-operatively owned restaurants.

Right Idea of Things

Mr. Leighton told The Christian Science Monitor representative that the results are all due to what he terms "the application of the right idea of things in business." He was asked to tell how he was working this idea out in his affairs. There is nothing new about cafeterias or laundries or markets, and there is nothing unusual about co-operation. What then is there about the Leighton Industries that causes them to attract attention?

To this query Mr. Leighton replied:

"One reason why people are attracted to the Leighton Industries, I suppose, is the fact that the workers have advanced 95 per cent of the money invested, and receive 95 per cent of the declared net profits, while I have advanced 5 per cent, and receive 5 per cent of the declared net profits.

"Then, I suppose, many people become interested in the Leighton Industries at first because of what they regard as the very great financial success of these enterprises.

"Let me say at the outset, however, that there is nothing mysterious or freakish or hard to understand about the Leighton Industries, although one might think that such is the case judging from the difficulty some people have in understanding what we are doing.

"As a matter of fact the Leighton Industries are the simplest, most natural, most normal thing that could be imagined. The only thing that makes them remarkable is the fact that there is no other concern like them. They are simply the outward manifestation of the right idea—of business and, as I said, the right idea is the simplest thing in the world, just the common sense way of doing things.

Honesty Is the Idea

"If I were to express in one word the idea that we are endeavoring to work out, I should say that it is 'honesty.' Honesty, in its many phases, is the rock upon which the entire structure of our business is founded. I do not, of course, mean that I am personally any more honest, or that our workers are more honest, than other people, but I do mean that we have grasped in some degree the idea of honesty, and are making some progress in applying it in our business activities.

"In 1921, according to a report of one of the leading firms of public accountants on the Pacific coast, with a capital investment of \$924,794 we made a net profit of \$478,231, or 51.5 per cent, on the investment. The year 1922 will show an approximate gross business of \$8,500,000. Our weekly pay roll is \$27,500. We serve about 36,000 people a day with food. In July and August of this year we distributed over \$61,000 in dividends each month. And I say without hesitation that this financial success, at a time of general industrial depression, has been the direct result of the application of the principle of honesty in the various phases and processes of our business.

"We show our workers that co-operation does not primarily mean getting something but giving something; we show that dividends come from true co-operation, from the right spirit, and not that co-operation and the right spirit come from dividends. We emphasize the fact that dividends must be earned before they can be paid, and that before even a penny can be paid in dividends there must be a whole-hearted degree of productivity on the part of the workers to meet the payments for raw material and the pay roll.

Not a Corporation

"Our enterprise is not a corporation, nor a partnership but it belongs to me individually. The workers advance me 95 per cent of the money invested, in the form of loans, but instead of receiving interest on their loans they receive their pro rata of the declared net profits.

"The conditions and terms of the loan and all the legal relations between the workers and myself, individually, are governed by a profit-sharing contract and as an evidence of his loan the worker receives a profit-sharing certificate which is non-negotiable, non-transferable and non-assignable.

"No one is given employment because he has some money to loan. We have had much more money offered us than we could use. We have had in the neighborhood of 10,000 applications for employment, and the amounts of money offered us as loans, by those seeking employment, while we have never totaled them up, would undoubtedly run into the millions.

"I speak of this as a good many people seem to have gotten the idea that if they had money to loan they could secure a position with us, which is decidedly not the case. For, as I first batch of recruits will be received.

KEMAL REGARDED AS ISLAM CHAMPION

Middle East Closely Watching Events in Near East—Arabs Not Unsympathetic

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Sept. 30—Observers of events in the Middle East are asking themselves with some anxiety how that restless region will be affected by the Turkish victories in Asia Minor.

The Middle East has no affectionate memories of the Turks. When the Turks ruled it there were constant protests against their misgovernment and almost as much restlessness as there is today. The Arab movement of pre-war days was anti-Turkish, and led naturally to Arab co-operation with the Allies during the war.

Nevertheless, the Middle East has been watching the operations of Mustapha Kemal with close attention and without some measure of sympathy. Whatever the past relations between Turks and Arabs, Mustapha Kemal was at all events successfully defying the European powers. The lesson has not been lost upon those whose primary object is to rid themselves of European domination or even of European tutelage.

These anti-European tendencies have been a bond of union between Mustapha Kemal and the peoples of the Middle East.

Moslem Movement

There is another and a more powerful bond. The movement which Mustapha Kemal represents is essentially a Moslem movement. Islam, it is beginning to be felt, has its back to the wall. Mustapha Kemal has begun to appear in Moslem eyes as the champion of Islam against a world of enemies. Moslem sentiment in the Middle East, which is an almost solid Moslem bloc, could not but be stirred and excited by his successes. The fall of Smyrna will not be without its reaction in Baghdad, Damascus, and Jerusalem.

It need hardly be said that the Turks are alive to these facts. Turkish propaganda has long been active on the northern frontiers of Syria and Mesopotamia. In the Aleppo region the name of Mustapha Kemal was on men's lips as long ago as the winter of 1919, when the French took over inner Syria from the British. The Angora agreement, concluded by the French with Mustapha Kemal last autumn, hands back Cilicia to the Turks and brings them so much the nearer to the gates of Syria.

Position of Mesopotamia

Mesopotamia likewise has the Nationalist Turks for its northern neighbors. Turkish agents played a considerable part in the insurrection of 1920, and bands of Turkish irregulars, not without support from Angora, have long been hovering on the border. They have been in close contact with the Kurds and have done their best to add to Great Britain's difficulties in Kurdistan. Simultaneously with the Greek collapse came the disquieting news that Turkish bands, co-operating with Turkish insurgents, had come into collision with a weak British force in southern Kurdistan and compelled it to withdraw a considerable distance to the west. It is of interest to note that the area in which these events occurred is at no great distance from Mosul.

Even in Palestine, which is not in immediate contact with the Turks, Kemalist influences are at work. Pictures of Mustapha Kemal have for some time past been in popular demand in certain parts of Palestine, and quite recently a Kemalist officer, carrying propagandist literature in Turkish and Arabic, was arrested at Haifa and sent to prison.

Currents of Unrest

The Turks have, moreover, made energetic efforts to focus on Angora one-third of this northern territory which was suitable for agriculture. In the tropical portion of the country agriculture hardly seemed possible at present with white labor, he said. Deducing these territories there still remain 362,000 square miles of suitable rainfall country. Deducting two-thirds of this for unsuitable soil, there is still left 120,000 square miles of 77,000,000 acres fit for cultivation. According to these figures, even neglecting the tropical area, there are still 172,000,000 acres, where soil and climate are suitable for agriculture, or about 10 times the area under cultivation.

There is generally a rather close relationship between the area under cultivation and the total population—in Australia about three acres an inhabitant—he declared.

On this basis, when the agricultural resources of the temperate and sub-tropical regions were fully exploited, it should have a population of between 50,000,000 and 60,000,000, mainly concentrated in South Queensland, New South Wales, and Victoria. At the present rate of progress, he stated, it would take about 120 years to achieve this.

CONCRETE PIER WORK POSTPONED

SAN DIEGO, Cal., Oct. 11 (Special Correspondence)—High ranking naval officers here have expressed the belief that naval construction work at San Diego, as well as elsewhere throughout the United States, will be curtailed to a minimum during the next 12 months, because of the cutting of naval appropriations.

Advices have been received that no funds are available for the building of the proposed reinforced concrete pier to serve the naval warehouse and the fleet administration building, which means that these pier plans will have to go over for another year.

Contracts for a large amount of government work at this port have been awarded by the bureau of yards and docks. These bids are for the construction of nine quarters at the marine brigade post and a group of buildings at the Loma Portal naval training station.

It is expected the naval training station will be placed in commission early next spring, at which time the first batch of recruits will be received.

all the various currents of unrest in different parts of the Middle East. The Congress of Oriental Peoples, of which the first session took place at Genoa last spring, is a carefully planned attempt to organize the anti-European forces in the East into a formidable whole, to be used for the intimidation of European powers with eastern interests.

In these proceedings Angora has been actively instigated and supported by Moscow, which, it will be observed, lost no time in effusively congratulating Mustapha Kemal on his victory over the "forces of imperialism."

In inciting the Arabs to rebel, the principal motive of the Turks has probably been to create the maximum of embarrassment for their European enemies. France, for example, is in a weak position in Syria, and not by any means at ease in North Africa. By successfully intimidating her, the Turks went far to secure the Angora agreement and the far-reaching implications.

Effect of Turkish Victories

On the other hand, it is not inconceivable that the course of events may bring the Turks back of itself. The unrest in Syria, which will feed on the Turkish victories, may eventually make the French position intolerable, if not actually untenable, more especially as the French garrison in Syria has recently been heavily depleted. Should Syria, or a part of it, be left in all but name, to its own devices, the period of chaos which would follow would in all probability be succeeded by the return of the Turks. Similarly, if Great Britain, distracted by events in other parts of the East and weary of local disaffection, should ultimately decide that the interior of Mesopotamia is not worth the cost of holding it, the same result would probably follow.

In such circumstances the situation in Palestine would become increasingly embarrassing. With a disaffected Egypt on one flank of the Suez Canal, Great Britain could not contemplate, without serious anxiety, the return of Syria to a hostile Turkey. The maintenance of her position in Palestine would thus assume at once greater difficulty and greater importance. It may not, from a purely military point of view, be indispensable to her to be in Palestine herself. It is indispensable that it should not fall into unfriendly hands.

In this complex situation one important cross-current remains to be noticed. As a result of the war the Moslem holy places have passed from Turkish hands into those of the Arab King of the Hedjaz. On the other hand, their possession is an essential attribute of the Caliphate. Thus, so far as the Kemalist movement stands for Turkish hegemony in the Moslem world, the Turks cannot resign their claims to the holy places. There is here a definite conflict of interests between Turks and Arabs. The extremists among the Arab Nationalists—those who still envisage the foundation of an Arab empire—look to the kingdom of the Hedjaz as their natural rallying point. The Turkish claims to the guardianship of the holy places—claims which the Indian and other Moslems are strongly urging—drive a wedge into the midst of the Moslem world and create serious embarrassments for Arab politicians.

The full reaction of the Turkish success upon the Middle East has still to disclose itself. All that can be said with certainty is that it will add materially to the strength of the revolt of Asia against Europe, which has been gathering momentum ever since the war. The most disquieting feature of the situation lies in the fact that the forces behind that revolt are primarily destructive. The peoples of the Middle East may well show considerable capacity for destroying such elements of order as their European mandatories have brought with them. What is far more doubtful is whether, in the still improbable event of complete success, they are capable of putting anything in their place.

PORTLAND POLICE ROUND UP I. W. W.

More Than 200 Men Arrested in Oregon Water-Front Strike

"Invasion" Threatened

PORTLAND, Ore., Oct. 19—More than 200 men were under arrest here following the declaration of George L. Baker, the Mayor, that Portland was threatened by an invasion of thousands of members of the Industrial Workers of the World, coming here to participate in the water-front strike. He ordered the police to round them up.

In wholesale raids in sections of the city where most of the dock workers live, 350 men were arrested. When they had been checked over, 225, most of them believed to be members of the Marine Transport Industrial Union No. 510 of Portland, were jailed on charges of vagrancy. The others were released.

William Ford, said to be head of the Portland I. W. W. organization, was among those arrested. Two of the men arrested, according to the police, were identified as I. W. W. organizers from Chicago.

Reports in the hands of the officials said to show that I. W. W. papers in various parts of the country have adopted the slogan, "On to Portland," and that plans call for the immediate march of more than 25,000 members of the organization to Portland and other points on the Pacific coast.

During a conference yesterday in the Mayor's office, word was sent to the City Council concerning the situation, and an ordinance appropriating \$10,000 for the immediate hire of 74 special officers to aid in combating the I. W. W. was passed as an emergency act.

Within an hour after the conference police and men from the sheriff's office were combing the city for members of the I. W. W. known to be active in the present water-front strike and also in meeting freight trains said to be loaded with "wobblies."

One incoming freight train was reported to have harbored more than 50 members of the organization, some of whom were arrested. Mayor Baker announced that he would ask railway officials to co-operate in the present move and prevent as far as possible the entrance into the city of the "breakbeam" riders.

Mayor Baker said that the officials were not taking up the standard of the employers in the strike, but instead were waging war on the I. W. W. Prominent Portland labor leaders have informed Mayor Baker that the strike is not authorized by organized labor.

Mayor Baker, in a statement to the public, said:

With the outbreak of a general I. W. W. strike on the water front and an influx of I. W. W. from over the country, Portland faces a critical labor situation which must be met forcibly and immediately in order to prevent serious disorder, if not a reign of terror. The strike will be suppressed as an I. W. W. strike and is sponsored by that organization and will be attended by the blackjack tactics of that organization, which has for its only known purpose the overthrow of law and order, the ruination of industry and the Russification of the world.

SUIT IS FILED IN FEDERAL COURT TO PREVENT "RADIO MONOPOLY"

Nebraskan Alleges That Big Electrical Concerns Have Entered Into Conspiracy to Control Broadcasting

OMAHA, Neb., Oct. 19—A charge that the Radio Corporation of America, the General Electric Company and others have entered into a conspiracy to obtain a monopoly of wireless service and to prevent individual use of radio, is made in a suit filed in United States District Court yesterday by John O. Yeiser Jr. of Omaha, who seeks an injunction to enjoin the defendants from interfering with his right to broadcast.

Mr. Yeiser alleges that "there are 25,000 wave lengths that may be used in transmitting distinct non-interfering radio service, and yet the said defendants, by conspiring with unknown underlings in the department of the Government, assuming to exercise authority over the radio service, have crowded all broadcasting stations sending music, lectures, and educational matters to waves of 360 meters. The Radio Corporation, the General Electric Company, the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, the Northwestern Bell Telephone Company, the Westinghouse Electric Manufacturing Company, and other persons and corporations unknown to him, he avers, "intend to erect distinct sending stations and to commercialize the same by charges for broadcasting."

He alleges his own radio station was closed recently because he was operating slightly above 360 meters wave length, and that the First Amendment to the Constitution, which says "Congress shall make no law abridging the freedom of speech or of the press," is being violated. A jury to determine damages, which is not authorized by organized labor.

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LIQUOR MEN SCORE REFERENDUM COUP

Argument Against State Code Goes to Voters Without Answer by Drys

By what appears to be the result of taking astute advantage of the law, the liquor interests and their spokesmen in Massachusetts have preempted the official State publication which informs the voters as to the issues at stake in referendum, and have found it possible to present their argument against the State prohibition enforcement code in a manner that deprives the supporters of the law of stating their case in answer.

Under the initiative and referendum article of the State Constitution it is provided that a publication known as "Official Information to Voters" shall be sent to every registered voter in the Commonwealth. This pamphlet is intended to inform the voters with regard to the questions to be voted on in referendum. By reason of its official nature it is assumed to be authoritative and calculated to influence the decision of the voters.

How the Law Works

The law provides that "the Secretary of the Commonwealth shall cause to be printed and sent to each registered voter in the Commonwealth the full text of every measure to be submitted to the people, together with a copy of the legislative committee's majority and minority reports, if there be such with the names of the majority and minority members thereon, a statement of the votes of the General Court on the measure, and a description of the measure as such description will appear on the ballot; and shall, in such manner as may be provided by law, cause to be prepared and sent to the voters other information and arguments for and against the measure."

This provision has been utilized in favor of the liquor element. The data in the official pamphlet with regard to the prohibition code, referendum begin with a citation of the names and addresses of the 10 registered voters who filed the preliminary petition for referendum. The description of the law follows with a statement that the petition for referendum has been completed with the filing of 15,000 qualified voters.

Next comes Referendum Question No. 4 as it will appear on the ballot, with the two blank spaces for crosses against Yes or No. Following is a complete text of the proposed code, 34 pages in length, technical and legal in character.

Majority Favored Bill

At the end of the text is printed a statement signed by Lloyd Makepeace, Representative from Malden, stating on behalf of the majority of the Committee on Legal Affairs that the committee to whom was referred the petition of the Massachusetts Anti-Saloon League for the carrying into effect in Massachusetts of the Eighteenth Amendment to the Federal Constitution, and to harmonize the state and federal law relative to intoxicating liquors, report the accompanying bill.

It is recorded that Silas D. Reed, Senator from Taunton; High J. Lacy, Representative from Holyoke; J. Heffernan, Representative from Boston, and Timothy J. Driscoll, Representative from Boston, dissented from the bill as reported. They joined in filing a minority report, which was printed as House document No. 1557.

The minority report was an argument against the proposed law and against prohibition. It marshaled up all the outworn and disproved arguments customarily brought. It is, however, printed in full, two pages long, as the only discussion of the issue at stake in the proposed referendum.

Another phase benefits the liquor group. The majority report states that the majority of the committee of 15 "reports the accompanying bill." To the lay mind this fails to show that 11 of the 15 members of the committee joined in favoring the bill. The names of the majority members are not printed, giving the appearance that Mr. Makepeace, who made the favorable report in behalf of the committee, is outnumbered three to one by the signers of the minority report.

Dry Argument Barred

The law provides that arguments on referendum petitions shall be filed by the proponents of the bill in question and by those who have petitioned for referendum. The proponents of the state prohibition code, the Anti-Saloon League of Massachusetts, filed their statement of reasons for urging the law. The opponents, who are identical with the promoters of the Constitutional Liberty League, did not file their statement of reasons for opposition. The argument of the proponents, therefore, could not, under the law, be printed.

Two inferences are drawn from the result now obtained. It is suggested that the minority report of the Committee on Legal Affairs was filed with the deliberate intention of letting this stand as the only argument on the matter. On the other hand it is suggested that the opponents of the code, discovering that the minority and majority reports would be printed in the official pamphlet, decided that they would take advantage of the opportunity of assuring themselves the better of a one-sided argument by not filing a formal argument and thus throwing out the statement of the Anti-Saloon League.

In any event the liquor interests, and their spokesmen, of the Constitutional Liberty League, have taken advantage of the law. The league has among its membership several members of the bar who know the quirks and turns of the statutes of the Commonwealth. Among these are Charles S. Rackemann, often seen in the State House as a lobbyist, and Alexander Lincoln, an assistant in the office of the Attorney-General, which office is charged with passing on questions of state law, particularly on the form of referenda and pamphlets required by statute.



NEUTRALITY ON DRY ISSUE BREAKING UP

Rhode Island Law and Order Movement Is Forcing Candidates to Align Themselves

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 19 (Special)—The silence of political candidates on the liquor question, until recently regarded as discreet, has begun to take on another aspect with the development of the "law and order" movement. This movement, taking root in the larger cities of the State, was belittled by party politicians. Now it is practically recognized as formidable.

The Republican supporters of R. Livingston Beeckman are reported to be decidedly anxious about the candidacy of the "law and order" candidate for the United States Senate, it is said, and have set to work to try to influence the people, together with a copy of the legislative committee's majority and minority reports, if there be such with the names of the majority and minority members thereon, a statement of the votes of the General Court on the measure, and a description of the measure as such description will appear on the ballot; and shall, in such manner as may be provided by law, cause to be prepared and sent to the voters other information and arguments for and against the measure."

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DRY CODE DEBATE BY MR. WHEELER

Question of Adoption to Be Argued in Springfield

Wayne B. Wheeler, legislative counsel for the Anti-Saloon League of America, has been chosen by the Massachusetts league to represent the drys in their debate with the Constitutional Liberty League on the issue of referendum number four, the state prohibition enforcement code, which will be voted on Nov. 7. The debate will be in the Central High School Auditorium, Springfield, on Monday evening, with Charles F. Warner, principal of the Technical High School, presiding. It is announced that George Holden Tinkham, Massachusetts Representative in Congress, will speak in the negative on the question "Shall the prohibition enforcement code be approved?"

Before going to Springfield for the debate, Mr. Wheeler will spend Sunday in Boston, speaking in the morning at the First Baptist Church, Cambridge, and in the afternoon at a men's meeting in Dorchester. In the evening he will take part in the Sunday radio service broadcast from Medford Hillside, WGI Amrad, speaking on the necessity of adopting the enforcement code.

Unusual interest is attached to the debate because Mr. Tinkham has long been an active opponent of prohibition, and more than once has attacked Mr. Wheeler personally from the floor of the House. Two months ago a demand made by him for the removal of Andrew J. Volstead, credited with having written the Volstead Act, from a committee, was expunged from the Congressional Record by a vote of 141 to three. Mr. Tinkham will also debate for the wet in the present series between the two leagues at Worcester on Oct. 25, the meeting to be held in Horticultural Hall at 7:30 p. m.

YALE ACCEPTS PERU COLLECTION NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 18.—The Yale Corporation has accepted the anthropological and archaeological collections of the Peruvian expedition presented by Prof. Hiram Bingham and will install them in the Peabody Museum when the building is erected. It was announced here yesterday. Prof. Richard Swann Lull was appointed director of the Peabody Museum for a five-year term beginning July 1, 1922.

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bands of dollars with these law-breakers undoubtedly have. There are no social amenities with the rum-runner in St. Pierre.

There was a time when France would have been glad, doubtless, to unload the Miquelonians on Great Britain or the United States. Not so now, for the islands have developed amazing money-making proclivities under the régime of prohibition as it is enforced in the United States. Now, the rum runner while secretly disguised, is carefully protected. His identity is obliterated to the outside world in St. Pierre. It is difficult, even, to learn anything about the identity of most vessels going there, for their names are painted out at bow and stern and the manifest is a palpable camouflage at best.

The Miquelonians are now worth while to France. Figure for yourself. Ten thousand cases of liquor coming into little Pierre weekly, paying a revenue of \$5 a case will net the French Government at least \$1,560,000 a year.

VOTING LISTS SHOW 220,426 FOR BOSTON

After a busy day of registration, during which the largest figure for voters enrolled in the City of Boston was recorded, the Boston Election Commission announced last night that 220,426 voters had made themselves eligible to vote in the state election Nov. 7. Of this total, 133,275 are men and 87,131 women.

It was the last chance for registration in the cities, except for soldiers and sailors, who may register up to three days before election, provided they were out of the city during the regular period for registration. In towns, however, registration of voters will not end until 10 o'clock the evening of Oct. 28, and an extraordinary effort is being made to get all citizens of Massachusetts towns on the voting lists while the opportunity remains.

WOMEN VOTERS REJECT WET PLEASE

Special Meeting Had Been Urged to Hear Liquor Arguments

Refusal to call a special meeting to hear arguments against the Massachusetts prohibition enforcement code to be voted upon as Referendum No. 4 on Nov. 7, is the reply of the Boston League of Women Voters to the Constitutional Liberty League of Boston, leaders in the fight against ratification of the state code. The refusal resulted from a feeling that the vote had requested the calling of a meeting of the women voters to hear their arguments against the Anti-Saloon League and the enforcement of prohibition by local officials in Massachusetts, merely to confuse the issue, in spite of the fact that the voters organization has for years stood consistently for both national and state prohibition.

In her answer to the Constitutional Liberty League, Mrs. Wenona Osborne Pinkham, executive secretary of the Boston League of Women Voters, said:

Our organization has stood on every occasion for prohibition for the Volstead Act, for state code in harmony with the Volstead Act, for no modification of the act. We appeared at the State House and urged the passage of the state code both last year and the year before, and the league has voted to urge its members to vote "Yes" on the referendum at the polls. If the question had been left to us, we should have taken no action, we should feel obliged to hear both sides presented, but the situation being what it is, we do not consider that our nonpartisan position does obligate us.

It may be pertinent to add that last year a committee of which I was a member tried to get a statement from you to the Constitutional Liberty League of Massachusetts to publish with a statement in favor prepared by the Anti-Saloon League, but we did not succeed in getting such a statement.

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STATE UNIVERSITY ADVOCATES ARGUE CASE WITH OPPONENTS

Commission Headed by Dr. Murlin Is Making Exhaustive Study of Requirements

The advisability of establishing a Massachusetts state university was discussed at last night's meeting of the Boston Ethical Society, Hotel Victoria, Boston. Lemuel H. Murlin, president of Boston University, chairman of the commission appointed some months ago by Governor Cox, is directing an investigation of the entire field of higher education in Massachusetts, with a view of determining whether a state-operated university is a necessity. The commission will study the possibility of establishing a state system of junior colleges in connection with the public school system.

Questions of a general nature discussed last night and to be determined by the commission are: Is the over-crowded condition of the colleges due to lax admission requirements and the admission of many students unfitted for serious application? Would more stringent restrictions, if just and reasonable, reduce the present congestion of classes and courses? Would a state university be controlled by politicians to its disadvantage?

Wrong Persons in Colleges

Dr. Arthur Gordon Webster of Clark University, speaking at the Society's meeting last night, said that he was keenly alive to the arguments on both sides of the question. There is no doubt that the opportunities of a collegiate education should be open to all persons able to take advantage of them. At the same time, in his opinion, there are too many persons in college now, who are not justified in being there, being either incapable or unwilling to make the best use of the opportunities offered.

The speaker believes that too large a proportion of those in college make use of it for social advantage, or for athletic diversion, utterly misusing their time and the money that it has cost to keep the expensive institutions going. If these people were excluded, by a careful and fair application of rigid standards, existing institutions would be able to care for all without state universities. He added:

Monopoly Opposed
Henry Abrahams, president of the Central Labor Union and formerly a member of the Boston School Committee, favored a state university. He said that his argument was based on the conviction that there should be no monopoly of education. He continued:

Not so many years ago there was

NOVEL WRITING AS DISTINCT ART

English Critic Opens Series of Lectures on Subject

NORTHAMPTON, Mass., Oct. 17 (Special)—"Novel writing has come to be looked upon as a distinct art and not as one regards ice cream or box of chocolates," said Hugh Walpole in his lecture introductory to the series, "The English Novel of the Twentieth Century," which he is giving this week at Northampton under the auspices of the Hampshire Bookshop. "With this new conception of novel writing comes the question of the relation of morals to art. Writers who are able to produce a true work of art must, like Keats, have as their aim the pursuit of truth and beauty. Those who take it upon themselves to instruct the public are regarding literature as propaganda."

"As for ourselves, in our reading of the novel, we cannot go far wrong if we have standards and enthusiasm and are honest in both. These standards must not be so narrow that they limit and confine our reading nor must they lack a cultural viewpoint and a sense of good taste which has no trace of snobbery. In these days when as many as 30 books of criticism are being published in one week, it is difficult to hold to one's own opinion. If you like a book, do not hesitate to say so, but have your reasons. Enthusiasm is essential for the encouragement of all kinds of writings."

With few exceptions, novel writers of the past were not consciously working as artists. The year 1871, which saw the publication of "Middlemarch," "Desperate Remedies," and "Harry Richmond," and Stevenson's newspaper work in Edinburgh may be said to mark the beginning of the modern novel. Since that time there has been more self-consciousness creeping in, with less dependence on the past. Now we are beginning to ask ourselves if creation is as important as form, if art is superior to what we have had, and if we are losing our national type of novel. Mr. Walpole promised to take up these questions as he discusses the work of individuals in his subsequent lectures.

LOW POTATO PRICES FOR YEAR PREDICTED

WAKEFIELD, Mass., Oct. 19 (Special)—Low prices for potatoes throughout the season would seem probable from the experience of past years, according to a review issued today by V. A. Sanders, crop statistician for the New England Crop Reporting Service. The present outlook, he says, is for a United States crop of 423,000,000 bushels against the five-year average of 355,000,000 bushels, or a per capita production of about 14 per cent above the average. Minnesota leads all the states this year with 28,300,000 bushels, against 27,500,000 last year and 30,800,000, the five-year average.

BOSTON IS PICKED AS RUBBER DEPOT

Dollar Line Freighter to Bring First Shipment This Week

Arrival at the port of Boston Friday of the American freighter Robert Dollar will mark the establishment of what is said to be a new field of development in Boston's foreign trade. The Robert Dollar comes from the Far East and is bringing among other items about 50 tons of crude rubber from Java, consigned to Boston. Arrangements have been completed recently for importation of large quantities of rubber direct from Java, instead of by way of Holland and England as has been the custom of rubber growers and shippers.

Some of the largest shippers of this product decided recently to eliminate the extra hauling and handling by shipping rubber direct to this country and agents were sent to look over the facilities for storing, handling and shipping the product at Baltimore, Md., New York, Philadelphia, and Boston. Boston finally was selected as offering more expeditious and economical facilities than any other of these seaports, by a considerable margin. Previously, rubber was held in England or Holland until forwarding instructions were received.

In this connection it is interesting to note that the Dollar Line of steamers, which recently established a "round-the-world" service, with Boston as a port of call, has been chosen for bringing the product to Boston. The Robert Dollar is said to be the third largest freighter flying the American flag and will be one of the largest ever to enter the port of Boston—24,000 tons dead weight.

Efforts to broaden the scope of foreign trade handled by these vessels are being made by the line, which plans to entertain shippers and importers who patronize these vessels at a luncheon and inspection of the Robert Dollar at the South Boston Army Base, Saturday noon.

RESEARCH VALUE IN AGRICULTURE SHOWN

AMHERST, Mass., Oct. 19 (Special)—Agricultural research is a vital human problem, not merely a matter of laboratory technique, and as a great human problem it must be recognized by the investigator if he is to render the maximum service to people on the farm, asserted Sidney B. Haskell, director of the Massachusetts Agricultural Experiment Station, in opening the winter's series of station conferences at the Massachusetts Agricultural College.

The director announced that searching criticism of every investigation will be the rule at the seminars which will follow at regular intervals through the winter. The value of the investigation and the method of procedure will be alike open to fullest discussion by any member of the station or college staff.

The station receives for investigation work approximately \$115,000 a year, Director Haskell stated, of which about \$30,000 is a federal grant. Ten per cent of expenditures by the State are returned in the sale of products.

Research is conducted in plant and animal nutrition, plant breeding, genetics as applied to poultry production, plant physiology, marketing studies, orcharding, cranberry investigations, food preservation, crop protection and soil studies.

ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY ELECTS ITS OFFICERS

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Officers elected for next year are: President, Waldo Lincoln of Worcester; vice-presidents, Arthur P. Ruggs of Worcester and Clarence W. Bowen of New York; secretary for foreign correspondence, Charles L. Nichols of Worcester; secretary for domestic correspondence, Worthington C. Ford of Cambridge; recording secretary, Thomas H. Gage of Worcester; treasurer, Samuel B. Woodward of Worcester; librarian, Clarence S. Brigham of Worcester; censors, William H. Taft of New Haven, Henry W. Cunningham of Milton, George P. Winslow of Dover, Mass., James B. Wilbur of Manchester, Vt., Samuel L. Munson of Albany, Samuel Utley, Charles G. Washburn, Francis H. Dewey, George H. Blakeslee and Clarence S. Brigham, all of Worcester.

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Greetings from other jurisdictions were conveyed by H. C. Robertson, past grand representative of Ontario, Canada; The Rev. William Weston, grand master of New Hampshire; Allen A. Rideout, grand master of Massachusetts; Charles J. Fowler, past grand master of Connecticut; Paul Boucoup, grand representative of Quebec, Canada; George M. Sherman, grand warden of Rhode Island, and Frank C. Taylor, grand patriarch of Massachusetts.

Notwithstanding the fact that the shoe business is active in the city at present, the manufacturers claim that buyers are hesitating about placing orders for Dec. 1 delivery or at a later date. The breach between the two unions, which came July 1, is still wide open, with each preparing to continue it to a finish fight. Five factories are now involved in the controversy.

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Seven Gables Club Gives Dry Pledge

Salem Women to Vote for Enforcement Code

SALEM, Mass., Oct. 18—The House of Seven Gables Social Service committee in its semi-monthly patriotic meeting made public today pledges a 100 per cent "Yes" vote for Referendum No. 4 on the state election ballot. The committee is composed of 40 women prominent in the social welfare work of the local community. The letter, addressed to "Uncle Sam" and signed "your devoted nieces," reads:

At a meeting held at the Gables on Oct. 17, we discussed Referendum No. 4, to be submitted to the voters at the state election Nov. 7, relative to carrying into effect so far as the Commonwealth of Massachusetts is concerned the Eighteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, and on the outcome of the election of the United States, if the referendum is passed (Massachusetts) policemen then will have no excuse for not enforcing the Volstead Act.

At this meeting it is interesting to note that the Dollar Line of steamers, which recently established a "round-the-world" service, with Boston as a port of call, has been chosen for bringing the product to Boston. The Robert Dollar is said to be the third largest freighter flying the American flag and will be one of the largest ever to enter the port of Boston—24,000 tons dead weight.

In view of the extent and variety of existing facilities for higher education, and of the possibilities of putting the resources of the colleges and universities more fully at the command of the people, and because of the urgent demands on the state treasury for the financial support of elementary, secondary and vocational training, the establishment of state institutions in addition to and duplicating existing institutions of higher learning is unwaranted.

More Scholarships Proposed

In its further findings the board recommended the provision of additional state scholarships for students needing financial assistance and the creation of an agency to promote extension teaching and the further expansion of existing institutions of learning with public administrative agencies.

The fact that the Legislature authorized the appointment of a commission by the Governor with an appropriation of \$10,000 to study the whole question again is cited as evidence that state extension courses are not regarded as a satisfactory substitute for a state university. Hence the whole question is again before the State. In the opinion of Professor Hanus:

The question underlying all other questions is this: Is a State university with low tuition fees, or no tuition fees at all, a just charge on the public treasury in Massachusetts? I venture the answer is that the dominating political, or of class interests, which can only be fatal to all that is good in education. We see in Russia today what can happen when all education is perverted in aid of preconceived ideas.

Monopoly Opposed
Henry Abrahams, president of the Central Labor Union and formerly a member of the Boston School Committee, favored a state university. He said that his argument was based on the conviction that there should be no monopoly of education. He continued:

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RESEARCH VALUE IN AGRICULTURE SHOWN

AMHERST, Mass., Oct. 19 (Special)—Agricultural research is a vital human problem, not merely a matter of laboratory technique, and as a great human problem it must be recognized by the investigator if he is to render the maximum service to people on the farm, asserted Sidney B. Haskell, director of the Massachusetts Agricultural Experiment Station, in opening the winter's series of station conferences at the Massachusetts Agricultural College.

The director announced that searching criticism of every investigation will be the rule at the seminars which will follow at regular intervals through the winter. The value of the investigation and the method of procedure will be alike open to fullest discussion by any member of the station or college staff.

The station receives for investigation work approximately \$115,000 a year, Director Haskell stated, of which about \$30,000 is a federal grant. Ten per cent of expenditures by the State are returned in the sale of products.

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LOW POTATO PRICES FOR YEAR PREDICTED

WAKEFIELD, Mass., Oct. 19 (Special)—Low prices for potatoes throughout the season would seem probable from the experience of past years, according to a review issued today by V. A. Sanders, crop statistician for the New England Crop Reporting Service. The present outlook, he says, is for a United States crop of 423,000,000 bushels against the five-year average of 355,000,000 bushels, or a per capita production of about 14 per cent above the average. Minnesota leads all the states this year with 28,300,000 bushels, against 27,500,000 last year and 30,800,000, the five-year average.

STATE UNIVERSITY ADVOCATES ARGUE CASE WITH OPPONENTS

Commission Headed by Dr. Murlin Is Making Exhaustive Study of Requirements

The advisability of establishing a Massachusetts state university was discussed at last night's meeting of the Boston Ethical Society, Hotel Victoria, Boston. Lemuel H. Murlin, president of Boston University, chairman of the commission appointed some months ago by Governor Cox, is directing an investigation of the entire field of higher education in Massachusetts, with a view of determining whether a state-operated university is a necessity. The commission will study the possibility of establishing a state system of junior colleges in connection with the public school system.

Questions of a general nature discussed last night and to be determined by the commission are: Is the over-crowded condition of the colleges due to lax admission requirements and the admission of many students unfitted for serious application? Would more stringent restrictions, if just and reasonable, reduce the present congestion of classes and courses? Would a state university be controlled by politicians to its disadvantage?

Wrong Persons in Colleges

Dr. Arthur Gordon Webster of Clark University, speaking at the Society's meeting last night, said that he was keenly alive to the arguments on both sides of the question. There is no doubt that the opportunities of a collegiate education should be open to all persons able to take advantage of them. At the same time, in his opinion, there are too many persons in college now, who are not justified in being there, being either incapable or unwilling to make the best use of the opportunities offered.

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THE PAGE OF THE SEVEN ARTS

Douglas Fairbanks as Robin Hood

Special from Monitor Bureau

Chicago, Oct. 16.
"ROBIN HOOD," spectacular photodrama of the legendary romantic outlaw, with Douglas Fairbanks in the name part, shown for the first time on any screen at Cohan's Grand Opera House, Chicago, Oct. 15, 1922. The cast:

Richard the Lion-Hearted. Wallace Eery Prince John. Sam de Grasse Lady Marian Fitzwalter. Edna Bennett Sir Guy of Gisbourne. Paul Dickey The High Sheriff of Nottingham. William Lowery The King's Thane. Roy Coulson Lady Marian's Serving Woman. Billie Bennett

Henchmen to Prince John. Merrill McCormick, Wilson Benge Friar Tuck. William Hale Little John. Maine Geary Alan-a-Dale. Lloyd Talman The Earl of Huntingdon, afterward Robin Hood. Douglas Fairbanks

In the film spectacle of "Robin Hood," newly revealed here after a long time and great labor of preparation, Douglas Fairbanks, in self-management, challenges all previous great achievements in the cinema world. He has made a magnificent picture on a great scale, reproducing in the terms of photographic action the romantic flavor of a long bygone age. As a mere example of lovely photography it has never been surpassed, if ever it has been equaled, and as an architectural achievement, not ever the mastodonic settings for D. W. Griffith's "Intolerance" either outmeasure or outshine the great palace of Richard the Lion-Hearted and about which the English legend is enacted.

There is a good deal of the old acrobatic Douglas in the later scenes of this remarkable picture, and sometimes he is more the leaping play-fellow than the daring knight, but other times find him doing, in woods entirely serious, the best acting of his screen career. It is, perhaps, the bounding athlete, the unconquerable swordsman, the faultless archer, the plunging rider, the great rough-and-tumble fighter who will do most to carry the pictorial version of "Robin Hood" into world-wide favor, but there is more to Douglas than the steady hand and the fearless glance.

As a Spectacle

He is a merry man, and a sighing lover, and a sad man, and at length he is a triumphant and rapturous figure of romance, and in his attitude, one reads the description of his feeling. This is acting which even the sometimes diluting camera catches sharply and projects clearly.

The statistician of "Robin Hood" submits for the delectation and amazement of the curious, many figures which may not properly find place in this report, but it is not uninteresting to say that more than 10,000 people are photographed for this legend, that the great castle of Richard is 620 feet long and 310 feet high, and that the royal banquet room is the longest room in the world.

An astonishing amount of material has gone into the making of the picture. It wears a regal dress. The castle itself carries complete illusion—the illusion of softness, of age, of romantic air. Ivy climbs its great towers; its steps are worn; its moat is not freshly dug ditch; its shadows are moldy with time. Armies stream across the drawbridge and through the great halls. A spacious scene—everything is on a grand scale.

The hiding place of Robin Hood and his merry men in Sherwood forest is also bravely imagined. Thousands of figures fill the scene.

The legend, as done into a photoplay, embraces events from Richard's preparation to join the Crusaders until Robin Hood's marriage to Lady Marian. There are striking pictures of tourneys on the list, with Fairbanks as the redoubtable Earl of Huntingdon. There are great feasts and revels. A fine pageant! A hurricane of glittering beauty sweeps the screen.

The intrigue of Prince John and Sir Guy of Gisbourne, the love of Huntingdon and Lady Marian Fitzwalter, purpose and cross-purpose, plot and counterplot, are excellently well managed in Elton Thomas' scenario. The rapid and direct story is kept at a high pitch of excitement. Allan Dwan has directed the picture with a sure eye and a steady hand.

Old Legend Elaborated

For the purposes of the spectacle, the legend is greatly elaborated, of course, over any dramatic or operatic version designed for the horizontal stage. The vertical screen, changing its scene every minute, has some advantages over the rigid stage. But even as "Robin Hood," the comic opera, held humor the chief aim of its story, the running picture play, while primarily concerned with romance, is abundantly supplied with light incident. The Fairbanks Robin Hood is at times much of a wag, and in one long scene on the ramparts of the castle, while engaged in the serious business of slaughter, he leaps and laughs, dances and dives headlong, totters on a high wall in higher glee, and in prankish daring both invites and escapes the lethal thrust of many a thirsty sword.

So, this Robin Hood is very much Fairbanks, and yet there are distinctive touches which make him a remarkable character. The mood of the lovelorn is not outside the range of this breakneck actor. He makes a fine, swarthy, lean, light-footed hero, and his mask is sufficiently variable to enable him to put meaning into his playing.

A substantial, yet dainty, Lady Marian is given the picture by Edna Bennett, and the Richard of Wallace Beery, the Prince John of Sam De Grasse, the Sir Guy of Paul Dickey, the Friar Tuck of Willard Louis, the Alan-a-Dale of Lloyd Talman, the Little John of Alan Hale and the picture personations of various others are achieved in the best cinematic manner. The management of the great crowds, of the tourneys, of the sweeping files of soldiery, of grouped horsemen is very good. Indeed, there is no more lost motion than one must

expect even of the best of mob-movement on the picture lot.

There are some enchanting pictures in and about the priory where Lady Marian for a time finds refuge. On the score of magnitude and artistic merit "Robin Hood" represents a new standard for Douglas Fairbanks, whose standard, as measured by "The Three Guardsmen," already was high. "Robin Hood" is his magnum opus. O. L. H.

Water Colors by Cotswold Brotherhood Shown in London

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Oct. 3.—The second annual exhibition of water color and other drawings by Cotswold artists, held at the Cotswold Gallery, proves to be far better than its predecessor. This Cotswold brotherhood have chosen a part of England which has hitherto been unexploited by the artist; and a beautiful district it is. The country is simple and the drawings of it by these artists are refreshingly so in these days of elaborate theories and technique. Sincerity, with a marked intellectual bias, is characteristic of the group. In the poetic preface to the catalogue of this exhibition the point of view of the group is expressed, and in it is seen much of the fire of enthusiasm which burned in the hearts of the pre-Raphaelites for pure, clean work.

"It is now more than a century since Blake, as if engaged in some anticipatory polemic against more modern theories of technique, wrote that 'the great and golden rule of art, as of life, is this: the more distinct, sharp, and wiry the boundary-line, the more perfect the work of art; and the less keen and sharp, the greater is the evidence of weak imagination, plagiarism, and bungling.' Those who interpret this 'great and golden rule' as a plea for careful attention to minute particulars, both in thought and style, can see that it has had a curious history since its enunciation by Blake: a history that would seem to confirm the opinion which finds in all human activities a cyclic movement similar to the annual revolution of the seasons. For as the nineteenth century advanced, minute particulars in art grew less and less distinct, until at last they vanished utterly, dissolved in an elusive nebula of blobs and blur, which accurately reflected the looseness and vagueness of contemporary thought. Then certain artists, united amid all the individuality of their art by a common impulse, forsook the life of cities and in the Cotswold Hills began once more to employ technical forms which treated no single detail as insignificant. Last year it seemed a bold and hazardous adventure to exhibit for the first time a group of works by these Cotswold artists. There was thus no certainty that the public would welcome a return to precision of thought and clearness of expression. Yet the very favorable reception accorded to last year's Cotswold Exhibition, both by responsible critics and by private connoisseurs, was a decided encouragement to all concerned, and made it seem as if a cycle had indeed been completed in the history of our national art."

Frederick Griggs and Henry Payne show considerable advance and newly conquered ground. Mr. Griggs has accustomed us with his meticulous drawings to detail which he entirely succeeds in dramatic atmospheres in the "Pass"; while Mr. Payne in his "The Quarry" and "Homeward" gives an unusual tenderness to equally unusual compositions. A newcomer to the group—we have never seen his work before—is Mr. Russell Alexander with some perfectly exquisite miniature landscapes; the best, "The Chapel," being a thing of much beauty of design, color and drawing. Prof. William Rothenstein is bolder and swifter than his colleagues and exhibits one or two pastels of Sussex scenery in the prismatic brightness he has made his own with deft touch.

R. A. Wilson's Color Studies From the Cotswold Gallery with its exhibition full of charm easily appreciated is a big jump to the work of Mr. R. A. Wilson at the Dorset Leigh Galleries. This artist is one of the sincerest workers in England in that field of painting known as "advanced." Like Wyndham Lewis and Picasso, he is a very competent "academic" artist in every way. His present phase of painting is the outcome of prolonged and deep study of color. He has made for himself a kind of keyboard of color in gamut and range like the keyboard of a piano. The middle octave comprises the intense hues of the spectrum, the bottom and top octaves, the deepest and lightest tone values of those same colors, while the intervening ones contain the gradations between these extremes. Now it is easy to see that on a keyboard such as this the painter can play harmonies and symphonies in color just as the musician can in sound; but whereas the musician's medium is transient and passes right away, the painter's is static and remains. Some of the pictures produced by Mr. Wilson in this way have been dubbed "cubist" and "futurist," but this is entirely erroneous and is the outcome of the incompleteness of understanding of color.

Of course, if Mr. Wilson's work is really exhausted itself in making pleasing geometric patterns it would have little relation to the true purpose of painting, but the most recent pictures show that this method of interpretation of color harmonies lends itself to entirely realistic treatment of landscape, portraits, and still-life. And the use he thus makes of his discoveries is altogether sane and pleasing. There is no doubt that we are entering a new sphere of investigation into color, and the more one learns of this intricate business of painting, the more one is convinced that good painting never is and never has been the sloppy result of accident, but of the most accurately reasoned and the most law-abiding effort. The Cotswold painters prove it in their way and Mr. Wilson in his.

S. K. N.



Edwin Franko Goldman

Edwin Franko Goldman in Defense of the Saxophone

Special from Monitor Bureau

New York, Oct. 6

EDWIN FRANKO GOLDMAN, leader of the Goldman Band, talking with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor on the subject of the saxophone, made comment which conservative musicians, especially orchestral players, might deem revolutionary. "Speaking," said Mr. Goldman, "from the dual standpoint of conductor and composer, I believe that the saxophone, the most maligned of instruments, due to its use as an instrument of 'jazz,' will eventually come to have an honored place not only in the military band, but also in the symphony orchestra. Inasmuch as composers like Bizet, Strauss, and Grainger have given to the saxophone a place in their orchestral scores, there can be no question of its suitability to great uses."

Mr. Goldman, giving his thoughts a historic turn, recalled that the saxophone family of instruments originated in Paris in the middle of the nineteenth century, and that Hector Berlioz immediately recognized its value and became its advocate. He noted that Berlioz has assigned to the saxophone a part of individuality and distinction in his first "L'Arlesienne" suite for orchestra. Turning his attention to today, he mentioned Percy Grainger as an ardent admirer of the saxophone and as an excellent player upon it. He referred to Grainger's children's march, "Over the Hills and Far Away" as containing important parts for soprano, alto, tenor, and bass saxophone. This work scored for the unusual combination of military band and piano, was first given by the Goldman Band at the concert on Columbia University Green, in the summer of 1919.

"Some band arrangers," Mr. Goldman continued, "are prone to countenance clarinets as the equivalent of saxophones. But every instrument has its individual place and deserves treatment accordingly. The clarinet,

then, should not be substituted for the saxophone, particularly in large bands, if the composer has scored a

Taking up the "jazz" side of the subject, "Musicians," said he, "are resenting the tendency of the 'jazz' people to traduce the saxophone. Numerous performers in the syncopated portamento style of noises are lacking in correct musical schooling. These players merely take up the saxophone to 'noodie' up and down its keys for the purpose of uttering horrific grunts, moans and exaggerated so-called imitative laughter. Of course that is not saxophone playing; it is downright saxophone abuse, tending to debase it in public thought. The main intent of many 'jazz' buzzers is to pander to a so-called popular taste. Such manipulators are apt to have imperfect embouchures, and they will, as a rule, persist in forcing the tone to a point that throws the instrument out of tune."

"But, in spite of the misrepresentation it has suffered during and since the World War at the hands of certain cheap commercial opportunists, and despite the persistent German opposition maintained toward it—likely enough because it is a French invention—it is my conviction that the day of artistic triumph for the saxophone is not far distant."

"Richard Strauss separated himself from the Teutonic attitude by employing a quartet of saxophones in his "Symphonia Domestica," the score demanding them without indicating substitution of other instruments. Strauss' directions are quoted as being that the orchestra must be enlarged to 108 instruments, among them four saxophones. He calls for the soprano in C, alto in F, baritone in F and bass in C in the symphony."

"I should like to say in conclusion that heretofore I have used only two saxophones in my band—alto and tenor; but I intend next season to install a quartet, realizing the richer color blending and the more varied shading it will furnish."

"The Scandal" in London

Special from Monitor Bureau

London, Oct. 3.

London playgoers are seeing at the New Theater "The Scandal," by Henry Bataille, presented by Miss Mary Moore and Miss Sybil Thorndike, the English version of "Le Scandale," by Lady Bell. The cast:

Férol. Leslie Faber Jeannette. Lawrence Anderson Béreux. Charles Maunsel Admiral Graviers. Lewis Casson Charlotte. Sybil Thorndike Philip. Edith Softly Marda. Sylvia Halden Ariamzzo. Rosamere. The. William B. Hallman Maridou. Gladys Gaynor Parizot. Brember Wills Madame Férol. Rosina Filippi Chaufer. Thomas Warner Adeline. Lillian Moubray The Président. Lewis Casson Revelers, Passers-by. Servants, Gardeners, etc. Misses Dorothy Harris, Joan Myer, May Pickford; Messrs. Ralph Norman, Francis Lawson, Sam Wallis, W. Watson, T. Phillips, Frederick J. Goodwin.

geous policy, in the selection of Miss Thorndike's future roles.

That they have done so upon this latest occasion can hardly be said with truth. M. Henri Bataille's play "Le Scandale," first produced on May 30, 1909, at the Renaissance Theater, Paris, with Berthe Bady and Lucien Guiriat in the leading roles, and now adapted for the English stage by Lady Bell—had a great success in the French capital; but it is a play the peculiar atmosphere of which is not easily evoked by a London company. M. Bataille's intention having been to portray, in southern provincial France, the moral position of certain individuals before a "chance" event, brought about, in the author's own words, "by the clash of (permanent) inward dreams with temporary outward circumstances." That clue to the author's meaning once lost sight of—and it was little emphasized at the New Theater—the play degenerates into nothing better than the ever-recurring stage story of erring wife and compromising letters. "Le Scandale," with all its limitations, is, however, adroitly contrived, and full of excellent acting opportunities; but it strikes a modern London audience as old-fashioned and mechanical, to the last degree.

This adaptation, moreover, was not much helped by its casting. The nationalities were altogether too mixed. Mr. William Hallman, as Artanazzo.

Miss Sybil Thorndike, after many years of arduous work, has attained the flattering position among English actresses of being almost without a rival in serious drama today. Her gifts are many. She has a most pleasing presence; a clear and sympathetic voice and diction, great emotional intensity, and, in addition to these, some of the grandeur and dignity of bearing that are essential to the interpretation of high tragedy, whether in the classical or romantic schools. Now, with the acquisition, upon her behalf, of an important West End house, such as the New Theater, the young actress has a splendid opportunity to serve, better even than in the past, her profession, her public, and herself. It is much to be hoped that those responsible for the choice of her plays will bear these facts in mind, and, instead of playing for safety, adopt a bold and coura-

the Spaniard, whose reciprocated infatuation for Mme. Férol is the mainspring of the action—though he acted with much earnestness—lacked, both in manner and appearance, the dignity and charm that would have made plausible Mme. Férol's lapse. He resembled, in fact, a Latin South American much more than a Spanish aristocrat. Nor, in this respect, were some of the other actors any more successful.

Mr. Leslie Faber, as Férol, dressed, and acted like an Englishman throughout the whole of the first two acts, forgetting, apparently, that in the third he must play a scene so dramatically tempestuous, and therefore so completely Latin in character, that no would have no choice but to adopt, more or less, the French manner. And that is how, when the time came, he played it, with a power and emotional strength that did him great credit, and won for him about a dozen calls, and as loud an ovation as has been heard in a London theater for a long time past: but, upon me, at any rate, the abrupt transition from one technique to another, came with the bewildering effect of an explosion.

With Miss Thorndike the case was different. The actress, of course, handled her many emotional scenes with all the ability, and sensibility, that we expect of her; but her personality and histrionic methods are too broad and sweeping to be easily adapted to such a part as this. Artanazzo—think it is—calls her, in their second big scene, "a little caged bird," and so forth; but she gave one rather the impression of a captive eagle, beating her wings vainly against the bars—"Ah! if only I might spread them, and fly away!" Well, there are plenty of plays written, or to be written, that will set free Miss Thorndike's very great talent; and it is to be hoped that, in the future, those responsible for providing her with parts will be clear-sighted enough to find them. Mr. Brember Wills, as Parizot, was much more French than were most of his stage companions, excepting, perhaps, Miss Rosina Filippi, as the peasant mother, who was accorded, as she deserved, a hearty reception. Mr. Lewis Casson did well in the doubled parts of an admiral and a préfet; and at the close there was great enthusiasm, followed by speeches from the two principal performers. P. A.

Recital by Muriel Kyle
PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Oct. 17 (Special Correspondence)—Olga Samaroff, Philadelphia pianist, made her first public appearance in two years before an audience that crammed the Academy of Music. First came a group of Chopin, the A flat ballade, the F sharp nocturne and the F major étude leading up to the B flat minor sonata with the "marche funèbre." In this music the rare artist felicitously disclosed a mentality that seems to prevail to the very finger-tips, a sentient and plastic touch whose percussion is a caress and never punitive. Mme. Samaroff's playing is not of the brawny and boisterous order; she is at her best when weaving a gossamer fabric, or with all the manual cunning of a lapidary working out the filigree delicacy of such episodes as the middle portion of the Chopin étude named above.

Yet there is no pettiness about her art. She showed this in the intellectual quality of the E flat rhapsody of Brahms. Two compositions of Debussy followed—"La Cathédrale Engloutie," giving us to hear the chimes afar as through a war-blown cloud of horror imagery, and then the fascinating aristocracy of the "Danse," as fragile as Fragonard. Liszt's "Liebestraum" was sheer lyricism, and the Wagner-Hutcheson "Ride of the Valkyries" seemed, as on previous occasions, to exasperate the piano by expecting it to do too much. Terminal encores were the Beethoven "Turkish March" and the Grieg "Nocturne." F. L. W.

Music News and Reviews

Recital by Mme. Samaroff

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THE HOUSEHOLD PAGE

A Novel Part-Time Occupation

A GIRL whose parents lost much of their income during the war, at the time when she herself was just leaving an excellent Parisian finishing school, has made such excellent and original use of her education that, without further capital than a share in their country home, she has built up an extremely profitable "part-time career."

Living at home with her parents and brother, she has turned their country house into a center where she can utilize her knowledge of French and a certain "flair" for old china as money-making accomplishments. The house is big enough to take "paying guests"; but instead of the usual type the guests received are pupils who come for varying periods, seeking perfection in the French language. They come for a month, for three months, or even six, and pay for their board and tuition. Nothing but French is ever spoken in the house. A couple of French servants wait upon the pupils and, in addition, there are set lessons during the day which include grammar, the reading aloud of classical and modern French novels and plays, essay writing and letters.

A small motor car is used as a taxi, and takes passengers—neighbors as well as paying guests—in and out from the country town or station at a certain fixed tariff. Beyond her regular hours of work with her pupils, the girl takes classes in French in the country town, and also gives individual instruction at 5s. an hour. She has worked up a connection with her former pupils for "country hampers" and dispatches baskets of fresh eggs, early vegetables and cut flowers, the special care of her mother and brother, to clients as required. The brother, who is becoming an enthusiastic beekeeper, hopes shortly to add honey to the list of saleable goods.

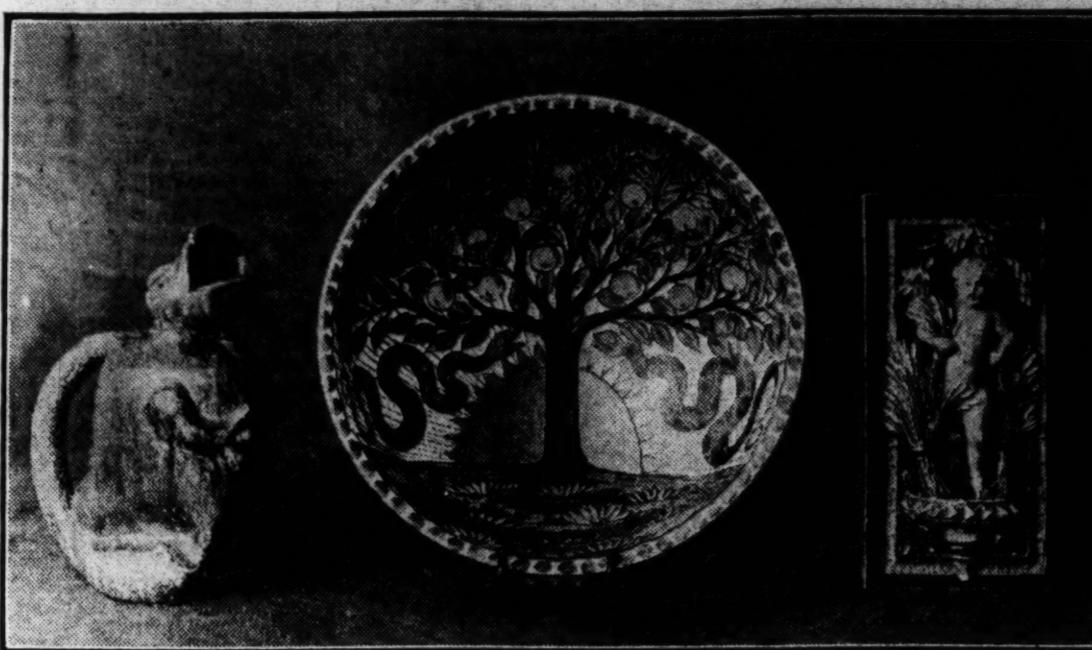
As the girl has good knowledge of old china, she is often able to pick up excellent bits which she places about the house on sale. She does the same thing with any odd bit of furniture, with pictures, curios and jewelry; and here, too, she is slowly making a profitable little business out of very small beginnings. She has now been running her scheme for three years, advertising judiciously at first in good papers and has reaped her reward for conscientious work in a long waiting list of applicants.

There are many girls, with the advantage of years spent abroad, who might copy this scheme with pecuniary advantage. A variant would be to go as "visiting mademoiselle" for a few weeks, to accustom some British family to the sound of French and to

help to tide them over the self-consciousness which is apt to descend upon people when they are first confronted by the necessity of speaking a foreign language. A holiday engagement might be worked in the same way. The great criterion of success in this special branch is adaptability and a real knowledge of one's subject.

No More Kitchen Odors

If you have electricity in your kitchen, you can banish odors, smoke and steam by the installation, without the help of carpenter or electrician, of a ventilating fan which is set into an adjustable frame fitting into the upper sash of a window, on the interior. When you wish to purify the air, you merely open the window from the top and attach the fan to an electric socket, whereupon the instrument begins its humane work of picking up the unpleasant atmosphere and throwing it out of doors. When the kitchen smells sweet again, the window may be closed and the fan shut off; or, with the window still open, by pulling a cord the fan may be reversed and put to work collecting the fresh air outside and bringing it into the house.



1. One of Wallace Martin's Grotesques. 2. A Luster Bowl of John Pearson, One of De Morgan's Pupils. 3. An Exquisite Plaque by Tinworth, One of a Series of Four Representing Autumn



Copyright Cooper & Humphrey

Three Specimens of Murray's Beautiful Pottery, With Felspathic Glaze

Stop Darning and Patching—

UNLESS YOU LIKE IT

PERHAPS many of us have wondered why no one started a mending bureau to which we could send each week that discouraging pile of riddled stockings, of perforated shirts, of ripped and torn blouses which leer at us each week from the laundry basket. Moreover, in the autumn of the year blankets are likely to need rebinding, last year's downstair curtains may demand readjustment for upstairs windows; table linens which have been packed away during the informalities of summer is likely to reveal breaks and our tapestries, moth holes. Yet the world is calling us outside of our homes with its exhibitions, lectures, concerts, plays, and parties. How can we put our houses in order and yet respond to the larger opportunities? Why does not someone find a way to relieve us?

At last someone has found a way. We can pack up all our dilapidated objects and send them off to the Mending Bureau. The bureau is in New York City, but Parcel Post travels quickly and cheaply.

Two alert women are conducting the business. Clients, in their gratitude, make no remonstrance about delivering their work at the office in a building which is centrally located, then calling for it again. As soon as articles are received they go out to special workers, the most expert of whom, such as re-weavers and "Invisible menders," sew in their own homes, whereas many of the darners, patchers and general utility menders are gathered in a work-room and are under the supervision of the management.

The prices for superior types of work are at the rate of a dollar an hour, but ordinary mending is done for fifty cents an hour. Fifteen cents a pair is charged for stockings, irrespective of the number of holes they contain. An estimate of the approximate expense of any piece of work or collection of work is furnished when desired.

If you live too far from New York to wish to send your mending to this establishment, why not persuade some lady in your community to investigate opportunities there for such an enterprise? A mature woman, educated to perform and to superintend the household industries as they were carried on twenty years ago, and possessing also some business and executive experience gained in the world of today, is the ideal person for such an undertaking. Two social contingents must exist in the community: a clientele of women busy outside of their homes with temperaments and incomes which will not hesitate to employ such assistance; and a sufficient number of good plain sewers anxious to earn money without learning a new vocation—and, perhaps, to earn it by their own hearths, for in a comparatively small neighborhood, where the standing of everyone easily is ascertained, where distances are short and houses airy and comfortable, no reason would exist for taking the menders away from their families into a general work-room.

If you haven't time to make a chocolate frosting, melt a cake of ordinary sweet chocolate with two tablespoons of rich milk and spread on the cake.

The Craftsman Potter of Today

THE craftsman potter has been, in all ages, something of a pioneer. He has blazed the trail for the commercial people who have come after him. He has been the Cortez of the advancing hosts of ordinary pottery, and in so doing he has achieved distinction but not financial success. The pressure of commercialism has swamped him. Much money, much mental work, many hours of artistic ingenuity have been employed in advancing his particular ideas. There are still some of the brotherhood left, but the way by which they have passed is a thorny, uphill road which knows not commercial success.

The sunflowers of Oscar Wilde and Walter Crane rust in every scrap that the cast-iron chimneypieces of the eighteen-eighties encumber. The machine-made imitation of the Kelmscott crottoons and wall papers are already replaced by washable dis temper in all the puerus of Suburbia. In fact, we must face the inexorable conclusion that the handicraft of pottery as an easy avenue to affluence and social distinction has failed to justify its existence.

As to the "Middle Way"

The stumblingblock upon which all the craftsmen have tripped is this—if the product be unique, it is too costly; if it be one of a thousand copies, it is too dull. It may well be asked if there is no middle way that, while not leading to opulence on the one hand, does not tend to dishonor on the other?

There are today in London not a few examples of the work of craftsmen potters who believe that they have found a satisfactory answer to this question. They are convinced that a livelihood may be won at pottery without any surrender of the creative idea.

The writer has recently had the pleasure of examining several specimens of this sort. There is, for instance, the highly elaborate grotesque work of Wallace Martin—one of the famous Martin brothers, who did so much during the later Victorian period to popularize this special kind of ware. A series of four exquisite plaques by George Tinworth, representing the four seasons, is modeled with an exquisite finish in beautiful ware of a fine texture. The pots of W. S. Murray, which to the untrained eye appear so rough and crude, are pronounced by Chinese and Japanese cognoscenti as second only to the memorable work of their best artists. Murray has the reputation of firing in a kiln of higher temperature than any other English potter.

The Work of Bernard Leach

Bernard Leach, who has recently returned from Japan, is now working down in Devonshire with a Japanese brother artist, turning out beautiful pieces of luster ware with a prodigality of invention that is most commendable. All these craftsmen have made no compromise with commercialism of the baser sort. Each has won for himself the right to a position in the gallery of makers of truly beautiful things, which is in itself an honorable accomplishment. The work of the four Martin brothers represents the legitimate successors of Dwight. They have carried their craft to a technical perfection in glaze and texture hitherto unknown in history. Tinworth was a friend and contemporary of the Martins. His work shows an unusual grasp of the possibilities of the material, and is

Space-Saving Devices for Small Homes

AMERICAN homes are contracting rapidly. The high cost of building and of rents and the difficulty of securing satisfactory service have all conspired together to arouse enthusiasm for diminutive abodes. In view of this, it is rather surprising that builders of small homes do not use more generally that type of bed which, when not in use, stands up and swings into a closet. This arrangement enables one to create a guest room in the living room or even to combine an every-night bedroom with an all-day living apartment. The minimum closet space required for a full-size bed is 4 feet 6 inches by 6 feet 4 inches. Larger closets take care of twin beds. This piece of furniture, when it stands on its head, does not occupy a great deal of space and the ideal closet permits comfortable entrance on one side and liberal hanging room in the rear.

These beds no longer merely tilt up on end and shut flatly into their concealment, blocking the doorway; the new models swing on a mechanism pivoted on the jamb and threshold of the door and swing in a circular fashion into one side of the closet, leaving the doorway only partly obstructed. This increases closet space and has also the advantage of bringing the open bed completely into the room, instead of enclosing its head within the closet, as was the case with early models—a stuffy and disagreeable arrangement. The doors, when shut, give no hint of the bedroom accessory which they carry.

In the matter of employing hidden wall space for the storage of occasional necessities, we have only just begun to scratch the plaster. Ironing boards are shut into niches and some electrical contrivances hide behind panels. It would seem as if such storage might be invented for dining room equipment, now that meals so frequently are served in one end of the living apartment.

The bib is now ready for the ribbon or floss tie. A $\frac{1}{4}$ -yard length is sufficient. Refold the bib after the eyelets are finished and slip the tie through the eyelets, each end through two respective eyelets. If floss is preferred to ribbon, cut a $\frac{1}{4}$ -yard length of six-strand embroidery floss, hold each end firmly and twist tightly; then double, release, and the floss will automatically twist into a rope-like cord, and a hard knot tied in each end will hold it definitely.

Next, perforate a small hole about an inch from each of the top two corners and a half-inch from the crease, through both thicknesses of the material. When unfolded, this will make four tiny eyelets which are to be finished with eyelet stitch.

The next procedure is to fold the little square cornerwise, creasing within approximately $\frac{1}{4}$ inch of the exact center, or the width of the trimming used. This forms a triangle of two thicknesses and, not being folded precisely on line with the corners, all the trimming is permitted to show, as the top triangle does not overlap the one underneath.

The hem, you will note, now lie the same way, showing the "right" sides.

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BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

STANDARD OIL UNITS' SELLING PRICE IS HUGE

Increase Since Just Before 1911
Dissolution Totals Nearly a Billion Dollars

Standard Oil Company units had an aggregate market value of \$3,755,425,112 at the close of the New York stock market Friday, Oct. 13. This was 3 1/4 times the par value of securities issued and 4 1/2 times the aggregate profit and loss surpluses of all Standard Oil units at the end of 1921, or as of most recent balance sheet.

The aggregate selling price was more than \$900,000,000 greater than Nov. 21, 1921, and \$2,152,000,000 greater than Dec. 15, 1911, just before the dissolution decree of the Supreme Court.

Thus, in eleven years since the Government split up the Standard Oil group the market valuation of outstanding securities has enhanced more than sixfold.

The increase was still greater at the high prices this year. Standard Oil of New Jersey common sold at 250 early last week and at its current level of about 220 represents a depreciation of about \$130,000,000. At 250 New Jersey's 3,955,173 shares of \$25 par common were selling for \$95,793,250, more than 50 per cent in excess of combined selling price of all Standard Oil companies at the end of 1921.

Selling at Billion

Including the market value of the preferred stock of \$231,095,005, at the close of business last Friday, Standard Oil Company of New Jersey was selling for \$1,091,445,132. This was \$480,000,000 greater than the selling price of all Standard Oil companies at the end of 1911. On Nov. 21, 1921, Standard Oil of New Jersey was selling for \$889,944,232, about \$200,000,000 under current levels. New Jersey's \$95,338,382 of \$100 par common, at \$58 a share, had a market value of \$243,516,660. Its market value at closing prices Friday was \$767,000,000 greater.

This tremendous enhancement is representative of oil's wide expansion in a decade and the extent to which the company participated. Profits have been reinvested in the business each year, after dividend payments, until the profit and loss surplus is in excess of \$600,000,000. For the first time the company is to distribute the part of this accumulation through the 400 cent stock dividend recently announced.

Great Expansion in Value

The Standard Oil Company of Indiana ranks second in market value expansion, with a selling price of \$547,001,518, compared with \$375,840,000, Nov. 21, 1921, and \$24,000,000, Dec. 15, 1911. Between the latter date and Friday last, the increase was \$623,000,000, or 230 per cent, an average appreciation of 200 per cent annually.

The Standard Oil Company of California had a market valuation of \$523,668,422 Friday, compared with \$380,138,948, Nov. 21, 1921, and \$25,000,000, Dec. 15, 1911. Thus, since segregation, California's market valuation has increased 20 times.

Vacuum Oil

Vacuum Oil shows the largest percentage of gain last year, current market valuation of \$127,400,000 being about 80 per cent greater than \$71,250,000, for which it was selling Nov. 21, 1921. On Dec. 15, 1911, Vacuum Oil was selling for \$10,500,000. Current selling price is 12 times that. Standard Oil of New York was selling for \$331,570,000, Nov. 21, 1921, and last Friday for \$524,600,000, an appreciation of \$193,000,000 in less than a year. On Dec. 15, 1911, it was selling for \$30,000,000, so that last Friday's price represented a gain of \$496,000,000, or more than 1500 per cent.

Aggregate Capital

Total capitalization of Standard Oil units at present is \$1,004,687,161 compared with \$276,365,957 at the end of 1911. Of the increase, approximately \$287,000,000 represents the par value of stock dividends distributed and the balance of securities and stocks sold to stockholders and public.

A year ago Standard Oil had a combined capitalization of \$1,016,356,911, the decrease this year being accounted for by a reduction of some of the senior securities.

The total capitalization should reach approximately \$1,700,000,000 by close of 1922, as aggregate capitalization does not include stock dividends declared and not yet paid.

There are three such dividends aggregating approximately \$650,000,000, 100 per cent by Standard of California, 200 per cent by Standard of New York and 400 per cent by Standard of New Jersey. Other companies may still make distributions.

ENGLISH TO CUT RAILWAY FARES

LONDON, Oct. 18—British railway companies have decided that on and after Jan. 1, next, the general basis for third-class ordinary fares shall be reduced to 3 1/2d. a mile, and first-class to 2 1/2d.

Rates for perishable traffic by passenger train will be reduced on the same date from 75 per cent to 50 per cent above pre-war rates. Tourist and cheap excursion fares will be reduced proportionately. No alteration will be made in rates for season tickets or workmen's tickets.

GREAT BRITAIN'S TRADE GAIN

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19—Great Britain's foreign trade for September reduced an unfavorable trade balance by £7,000,000, the United States Department of Commerce reports. The unfavorable balance for the month was £5,000,000, compared with £15,000,000 for August.

BRITISH FINANCE FIGURES

LONDON, Oct. 19—British Exchequer receipts for the week ended Oct. 14 totaled £12,552,354, and expenditures were £29,755. The total floating debt now amounts to £922,358,500.

SHOULD POSTPONE SETTLEMENT OF DEBTS OF ALLIES

Believing that the ultimate solution of the problem of the allied debts to America had best be postponed until world conditions are more normal, George E. Roberts, vice-president of the National City Bank of New York, at the same time has full confidence in the handling of the problem by the Administration at Washington. Between sessions of the annual meeting of the Associated Industries of Massachusetts Mr. Roberts in an interview said: "Perhaps our people do not yet understand fully the magnitude and complexity of the problem of making international payments on the tremendous scale necessitated by the international debts arising out of the war. We are accustomed to expecting payment of his debts by an individual who has property to cover them. He need only sell enough of his property to meet the obligation. Payments between countries, however, involve the transfer of wealth in one form or another between the countries.

"In the simplest case the wealth transferred may be gold. Great Britain is paying interest on her debt this year largely by the shipment of gold. The desirability of this method may be questioned. We already have the largest stock of gold in the world. Gold is of little value except as a basis for credit and our gold stock is already ample for all our business needs. More can only result in inflation and we have just seen how serious the reaction from inflation can be. Furthermore Europe needs more gold rather than less, to serve as a sound basis for its currencies.

"The only alternative to payment in gold is payment in commodities and we are not prepared for any sudden influx of goods. If we had attained our present position as a creditor nation gradually a surplus of imports over exports would be natural, but a sudden inrush of goods would be disastrous.

"To a certain extent the need of making huge transfers of wealth in payment of these debts may be obviated by floating loans to our debtors among American private investors."

UNLISTED STOCKS

(Reported by M. H. Wildes & Co., Inc.)

MILL STOCKS

| | Bid | Asked |
|---|---------|---------|
| Artificial Mills | 106 | 112 |
| Bates Mfg. Co. | 289 | 315 |
| Brookdale Mills | 125 | 195 |
| Columbus Mfg. Co. | 175 | 200 |
| Dartmouth Mfg. Co. | 270 | 290 |
| Dwight Mfg. Co. | 110 | 115 |
| Edwards Mfg. Co. | 95 | 105 |
| Everett Mills | 175 | 185 |
| Fair Alpaca Co. | 176 | 178 |
| Great Mills Co. | 107 | 115 |
| Hamilton Mfg. Co. | 84 | 86 |
| Hamilton Woolen Co. | 86 | 90 |
| Home Bl. & Dye Works com. | 8 | 12 |
| do pf | 60 | 65 |
| Lancaster Mills com. | 127 1/2 | 130 |
| Latent Cotton Mills | 200 | 220 |
| Lawrence Mfg. Co. | 125 | 130 |
| Math. Bissell Co. | 125 | 160 |
| Ludlow Mfg. Associates | 125 | 135 |
| Lyman Mills | 182 1/2 | 187 1/2 |
| Manomet Mills | 112 1/2 | 120 |
| Massachusetts Cotton Mills | 162 1/2 | 170 |
| Merrimack Mfg. Co. com. | 98 | 101 |
| do pf | 84 | 85 |
| Nashawena Mills | 137 | 141 |
| Nashua Mfg. Co. com. | 80 | 85 |
| Neumark Steam-Cotton Co. | 245 | 250 |
| Nonquon Spinning Co. | 192 | 200 |
| Pacific Mills | 160 | 165 |
| Pepperell Mfg. Co. | 165 | 170 |
| Sharp Mfg. Co. com. | 120 | 125 |
| do pf | 105 | 110 |
| Tremont & Suffield Mills | 125 | 130 |
| U. S. Worsted Co. 1st pf | 5 | 7 |
| Walter Baker Co. Ltd. | 123 | 125 |
| Bigelow-Hart Carpet Co. com | 115 | 120 |
| do pf | 112 | 118 |
| Drapery Corporation | 167 | 170 |
| Haywood-Wakefield and Co. com | 125 | 130 |
| do pf | 104 | 108 |
| Merrimac Chemical Co. | 91 | 94 |
| Plymouth Cordage Co. | 190 | 192 |
| Quincy Market Cold Storage & Warehouse Co. com. | 140 | 142 |
| do pf | 83 | 85 |
| Saco-Lowell Shops com. | 147 | 152 1/2 |
| do pf | 103 | 108 |
| U. S. Envelope Co. com. | 140 | 145 |
| MISCELLANEOUS | | |
| American Sewer Co. | 127 | 135 |
| Walter Baker Co. Ltd. | 123 | 125 |
| Bigelow-Hart Carpet Co. com | 115 | 120 |
| do pf | 112 | 118 |
| Drapery Corporation | 167 | 170 |
| Haywood-Wakefield and Co. com | 125 | 130 |
| do pf | 104 | 108 |
| Merrimac Chemical Co. | 91 | 94 |
| Plymouth Cordage Co. | 190 | 192 |
| Quincy Market Cold Storage & Warehouse Co. com. | 140 | 142 |
| do pf | 83 | 85 |
| Saco-Lowell Shops com. | 147 | 152 1/2 |
| do pf | 103 | 108 |
| U. S. Envelope Co. com. | 140 | 145 |

WEATHER PREDICTIONS

(U. S. Weather Bureau Report)

Boston and Vicinity: Fair tonight and Friday; somewhat warmer tonight; moderate southwest to west winds.

Southern New England: Fair tonight and Friday; somewhat warmer tonight; moderate to fresh winds, mostly south and west winds.

Northern New England: Mostly cloudy and slightly warmer tonight; Friday fair, cooler in northern Vermont and northern New Hampshire; moderate to fresh southwest and west winds.

Weather Outlook

Pressure was low Wednesday night over the Canadian Maritime Provinces and it was high almost generally over the United States except Maine and Florida. Fair weather had prevailed during the last 24 hours except for local rainstorms in the north Atlantic States and light local snows in the northern lake region and northern New England. The temperature was lower Wednesday in the Atlantic States. Except for local rains in the Florida peninsula, fair weather will prevail generally Thursday and Friday in the Atlantic States. The temperatures will rise slowly Thursday and Friday in the Atlantic States.

The table below pictures the current advance in cotton:



Charles R. Flint

Photograph © by Underwood & Underwood

Charles R. Flint

A CAREER teeming with the best traditions of American business is that of Charles R. Flint, merchant and financier. Raised in Thomaston, Me., he attended the public schools there and in Brooklyn, N. Y., completing his education at the Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute in 1868. In 1869 he became a clerk for W. R. Grace and two years later organized the firm of Glick, Flint & Co., ship chandlers. In 1872 with W. R. and M. P. Grace he established the shipping firm of W. R. Grace & Co. of New York, in which concern he had a 25 per cent interest.

During the next four years, he visited all the countries of South America, organizing the firm of Grace Bros. & Co. of Peru, and becoming consul for Chile in New York. During the war between Chile and Peru, his allegiance went to the latter country, rendering it great assistance in obtaining munitions, his firm being financial agent for the Peruvian Government. Later he was consul of Nicaragua and consul general for Costa Rica.

About 1880 Mr. Flint as president of the United States Electric Light Company came very near consolidating the electric light and power interests of the world. Thomas Edison alone holding out against him.

As a delegate of the United States to the first International American Conference in 1889-90, Mr. Flint, because of his intimate knowledge of Central and South America was able to render important services.

During the revolution in Brazil in 1893 he acted for President Pleitez in the purchase of vessels and munitions of war. Indeed, Mr. Flint's activities in this line included assistance to Japan during the Chinese-Japanese war, to the United States on the eve of the Spanish-American War, and to Russia during the Russo-Japanese War.

Mr. Flint has had an important part in the organization of many concerns which have become internationally prominent. The following are a few of these companies: the United States Rubber Company, the American Woolen Company, the American-Hawaiian Steamship Company, the American Chicle Company, the Computing-Tabulating-Recording Company, the Sloss-Sheffield Steel & Iron Company, the National Starch Company and the United States Bobbin & Shuttle Company.

COTTON CONTINUES ITS ADVANCE TO NEW HIGH LEVELS

Cotton continued its advance yesterday on the New York Cotton Exchange, all active contracts breaking into new high ground for the cotton year beginning Aug. 1, 1922. Yesterday's rise added another one-half cent a pound, or \$2.50 a bale, to the almost perpendicular upswing which began two weeks ago. Total improvement is about \$15 a bale.

Early in September cotton was selling close to the 23-cent level but record-breaking early marketing of the crop during that month broke prices to around 24 cents a pound. This selling has now ceased and all options are above 23 cents. The cotton grower has apparently sold enough of his product to take care of his immediate financial needs and is holding back for higher prices. Meanwhile mills are experiencing much-improved demand for cotton goods.

The table below pictures the current advance in cotton:

| Current high | Ad- | price (lb.) Sept. 30 | vance |
|--------------|--------|----------------------|-------|
| October | 23.05c | 20.40 | 5.00 |
| December | 23.81 | 20.26 | 3.55 |
| January | 24.44 | 20.33 | 3.11 |
| March | 23.40 | 20.25 | 3.15 |
| May | 22.02 | 20.35 | 2.70 |
| Spot (N. Y.) | 22.02 | 20.35 | 2.70 |

STEWART-WARNER'S DIVIDEND PROSPECTS

CHICAGO, Oct. 17—This year's earnings and present business justify a prospective Stewart-Warner Speedometer dividend increase to \$1 a share at the meeting Oct. 20. The dividend was reduced from \$1 to 50 cents in April, 1921, and increased to 75 cents in April, 1922.

Plants are working at capacity, and no surplus of finished products has been accumulated. As automobile manufacturers

BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

STEADY UPWARD BUSINESS TREND IS MAINTAINED

Bank Review Says Active Fall Trade Has Materialized—Outlook Good

In its monthly review of business conditions The First National Bank of Boston says in part:

Measured by almost any yardstick, business is rapidly improving, and the much-heralded "active fall business" has materialized. The volume of manufacturing is not far from what it was at any time since October, 1920, and shows marked increases over last year. The significant feature of the car-loading figures is the immense amount of freight moving under the head of general merchandise, indicating the increase of ordinary business.

The general price level has increased about 14 per cent since January of this year, while wholesale prices (mainly raw materials) have gone up about 14 per cent since June, 1921. The greater volume of business, coupled with higher material prices and somewhat larger labor costs, has affected the money market perceptibly, the federal reserve reserve having fallen sharply and moderately, both time and demand, having advanced.

Bank clearings are now running 22 per cent above last year, and these comparisons, favorable for 23 successive weeks, are showing progressively greater gains. The rising security markets, temporarily checked by the Near Eastern crisis, evidence the buoyant attitude toward future business.

No Unemployment

The unfilled orders of the Steel Corporation—affected somewhat by the shortage of freight cars—shows another large increase, making the total tonnage system is feeling the pressure of active business and the equipment is now overtaxed at many points. One rarely hears the word "unemployment" in this country. Labor is unusually fully employed and in many lines, notably construction, there is an acute shortage.

Commodity prices above 1921 and equal to the five-year average, with prices, however, markedly lower than at this time last year. Cotton and corn are, of course, the exceptions as to price, both being higher than a year ago. The grain harvests in Europe continue Russia, and disappointing reports of exports in recent weeks indicating substantially larger yields than in 1921. In wheat alone, there is a falling off of rising 100,000,000 bushels.

Since March, building costs have been mounting. Materials have advanced sharply and labor, at increased wages, is showing signs of lesser efficiency. As compared with the exports figure, the cost of building has advanced between 15 and 20 per cent.

Profits Not Satisfactory

In view of the many favorable elements in the business situation, attention should be called to one disturbing and vital important factor, namely, profits. A recent canvass, covering a wide variety of industries, revealed practically unanimous testimony of increasing and satisfactory volume of business.

It also revealed a large majority of cases in which profits were either lacking or unsatisfactory. While raw materials and first-process manufacturers, doing well, for the most part of manufacturers, jobbers and retailers are finding it difficult to make a fair profit in the face of increasing costs.

Financed goods prices are responding very slowly, and it is questionable whether the demand of consumers will support the present volume of business on a substantially higher price basis.

The farming community, representing so large a fraction of the country's population, is still held back by the mal-adjustment of prices of farm products in relation to finished goods.

Good opinion is not lacking in support of the belief that a period of narrow profits, followed by another readjustment of labor values, must elapse before normal profits materialize.

DIVIDENDS

Standard Milling Company declared the usual quarterly dividends of 2 per cent on the common and of 1 1/4 per cent on the preferred, both payable Nov. 20 to stock of record Nov. 17.

Royal Bank of Canada declared a 3 per cent dividend in addition to the regular 3 per cent quarterly dividend, both payable Dec. 1 to stock of record Nov. 13.

Tampa Electric Company has declared a quarterly dividend of \$2.50 a share, payable Nov. 15 to stock of record Nov. 1.

Reading Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1 per cent on the first preferred stock, payable Dec. 15 to stock of record Nov. 22.

New Cornelia Copper Company has declared a dividend of 25 cents a share, payable Nov. 20 to stock of record Nov. 3.

The West Penn Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent on the preferred, payable Nov. 15 to stock of record Nov. 1.

Directors of Southern States Oil have authorized the regular 1 per cent monthly cash dividend, payable Nov. 20 to stock of record Nov. 1, and for the current quarter allowed an 8 per cent stock allotment to holders of record Dec. 31.

Shell Union Oil Corporation declared the regular annual dividend of 6 per cent on the preferred stock, payable Nov. 15 to stock of record Nov. 22.

Columbus Gas & Electric declared the regular quarterly dividend of \$1.50, payable Nov. 15 to stock of record Oct. 31.

Clinchfield Corporation declared the regular quarterly dividend of 15 per cent on the preferred stock, payable Nov. 15 to stock of record Oct. 24.

Warwick Iron & Steel Company declared the usual semi-annual dividend of 30 cents a share, payable Nov. 15 to stock of record Oct. 31.

J. G. Brill Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/4 per cent on the preferred stock, payable Nov. 1 to stock of record Oct. 24.

California Packing Company declared the regular quarterly \$1.50 dividend, payable Dec. 15 to stock of record Nov. 30.

Massachusetts Gas Trustees declared the regular semi-annual dividend of 2 1/2 per cent on the preferred stock, payable Dec. 1 to stock of record Nov. 15.

WOOLEN CONCERN MARKING TIME

American Company Busy, but No Stock Dividend Likely

This is between-seasons for the business of the American Woolen Company.

Not until January does the concern begin to prepare and price fabrics for the 1923 winter trade.

Although the selling departments consequently are not pushing sales vigorously there has been no slackening of the manufacturing momentum generated by the satisfactory business generated last summer. The company's mills are today operating at 82 per cent of capacity; with the woolen mills running solidly full.

Normally American Woolen is a 75 per cent worsted and 25 per cent woolen proposition, but because of the pronounced public demand for woolens it has had to devote considerably larger percentage of its looms to woolen products. Clever styling and careful pricing have made the woolens profitable to the concern and carried it through a period which has been the most trying in years for almost worsted units.

There are some indications of a revival in worsteds, which if continued would insure a large volume of business next January on staple serges. They have always been the backbone of the big Lawrence (Mass.) mills and, consequently, of earnings of the company. The recent increases in prices, with the standard Fulton blue serge, \$1.92, up from \$2.50 to \$2.70, the highest of the year and toppling the June figure of \$2.67% is significant of the trend.

However, these price increases are of little or no effect upon this year, since these goods which are to be manufactured this year have already been ordered. The new levels are to be regarded as the first index to the probable prices to be established a few months hence.

American Woolen is having a fair year as respects profits. There can be nothing final on this phase of earnings until inventorying is completed, but dividends, preferred and common, calling for \$5,600,000, should be covered.

The company is in a strong position financially and was so well fixed with respect to cash that on Oct. 1 it retired the \$1,000,000 issue of the Homestead Association notes which then fell due.

The company has been mentioned lately as a possible candidate for stock dividend in view of the surplus of \$12,000,000, which on a fair current plant appraisal could easily be marked up to \$50,000,000, as against \$40,000,000 common stock. However, it can be said that there is no prospect of a stock dividend.

BANK LOANS ARE STEADILY REDUCED BY FAMOUS PLAYERS

Steady progress is being made by the Famous Players-Lasky Co. in reducing bank loans, which now stand at approximately \$2,000,000, practically equal to cash on hand. This compares with \$9,584,222 bank loans outstanding at the close of 1921 and a high of \$4,663,000 at the end of 1920.

Remaining obligations are in small denominations and are being paid off as they fall due. Reductions have thus far been in excess of schedule. The final balance sheet for the year should show still further improvement.

The statement for the third quarter is expected to show an improvement over the second quarter, when net operating profits were \$997,087, as well as over the third quarter of last year, when \$1,186,678 was earned. Total for nine months will be about \$3,500,000, compared with \$4,186,000 in the corresponding period last year.

The theater business shows steady improvement. One of the most encouraging features is steady growth of foreign business. Famous Players export department several years ago set a standard of 20 per cent annual increase in sales, which has been consistently maintained in face of strong efforts by European producers since the war to regain their old prestige.

The farming community, representing so large a fraction of the country's population, is still held back by the mal-adjustment of prices of farm products in relation to finished goods.

Good opinion is not lacking in support of the belief that a period of narrow profits, followed by another readjustment of labor values, must elapse before normal profits materialize.

LEADER AMONG TANNERS SEEKS BETTER LEATHER

President of Council in Convention Says Moderate Prices Is Also Pressing Need

CHICAGO, Oct. 19.—The annual meeting of the tanners' council of the United States Association opened in Hotel Congress here today, and will continue through tomorrow.

There are a number of prominent representatives of the New England leather trade in attendance.

Harry L. Thayer of Boston, president, who retires from office after a successful two-year term, spoke of the trade situation and outlook as follows:

"Among the great problems of this industry in the future will be the production of the very best leather at a moderate price. This implies the production of better raw stock and the improvement of tanning methods by the introduction of labor-saving devices and in other ways. We are now facing the first named problem."

During the last two years the Research Laboratory at the University of Cincinnati has been engaged on a study of curing of raw stock.

The results of the findings are based on intensive laboratory work and practical tests conducted over a long period of years of several leading tanneries.

Since the results of this investigation are to be the subject of extensive discussion during the forenoon session tomorrow, I will merely observe that the findings were valuable that they have already been the subject of a joint conference of the executive committee of the Tanners Council and a special delegation from the Institute of American Meat Packers.

In my opinion the keynote of this convention is the production of better raw stock."

FINANCIAL NOTES

The total estimated value of mineral production in Canada during the first six months of 1922 was \$37,682,944. In which, \$26,753,844 represented metal production and \$21,307,600 non-metals, an increase of about \$2,500,000, or 9.1 per cent in metals over the corresponding period of 1921.

The company is in a strong position financially and was so well fixed with respect to cash that on Oct. 1 it retired the \$1,000,000 issue of the Homestead Association notes which then fell due.

The company has been mentioned lately as a possible candidate for stock dividend in view of the surplus of \$12,000,000, which on a fair current plant appraisal could easily be marked up to \$50,000,000, as against \$40,000,000 common stock.

However, it can be said that there is no prospect of a stock dividend.

President Harding will recommend in his annual message to Congress important changes in the Hatch-Cummings law relating to the Railroad Labor Board. It will be recommended that the board be brought into closer touch with the Interstate Commerce Commission, removed to Washington and provided with "teeth."

France has accepted the British proposal that the Brussels inter-allied reparations and debt conference be postponed until the British political situation clears. M. Polozec has accepted Lord Curzon's proposal that the preliminary Near East party meet Oct. 20, but in the French city of Paris.

President Harding will recommend in his annual message to Congress important changes in the Hatch-Cummings law relating to the Railroad Labor Board. It will be recommended that the board be brought into closer touch with the Interstate Commerce Commission, removed to Washington and provided with "teeth."

President Harding will apply flexible provisions of the new tariff act to the necessary rates as soon as he can get the necessary data from the tariff Commission. He is asked to consider rates of the rates in the new act entirely too high. The President will ask a larger appropriation for the Tariff Commission to expedite its work.

Representative Frazee of Wisconsin has asked Secretary Mellon of the United States Treasury Department if he had invoked section 220 of the 1921 revenue act which provides for taxing undistributed profits in connection with the Standard Oil of New Jersey 60 per cent stock dividend. Representative Frazee says he will lead a contest at the next session of Congress to make all income tax reports matters of public record.

The Southern Pacific Railroad, anticipating a plan of consolidation of railroads which the Interstate Commerce Commission is preparing, has petitioned the commission for authority to control temporarily the Central Pacific. The action by the Commerce Commission will involve an interpretation of the application of the 1921-22 Hatch-Cummings law to proposed under the Hatch-Cummings Transportation Act. The decision will have to be made also whether the recent Supreme Court decision, dissolving the merger of these two roads, will prevent granting the request of the Southern Pacific. The Union Pacific is a competitor with the Southern for the control of the Central.

While foreign business forms a comparatively small part of the total, it is important both on account of enormous possibilities of development and large margin of profit. Pictures are produced for the American market exclusively and to be successful must pay for themselves in the United States.

Those most popular here are handed over to the export department, for retouching and revision, which is inexpensive, and distributed by agencies all over the world. The principal expense in this department is that incurred by foreign branch offices.

In 1922 the company opened its own branch offices in France, Japan and Scandinavian countries.

ALLIS-CHALMERS QUARTERLY PROFITS

The Allis-Chalmers Manufacturing Company reports for the June, 1922, quarter, a net profit, after federal taxes, of \$29,796, equal to preferred dividends to 4 cents a share, compared with \$1.87 a share on the common in the preceding quarter, and \$1.34 in the corresponding quarter of 1921.

For the first half of 1922 net profits with preferred dividends to 4 cents a share, compared with \$1.40,069, equivalent, after preferred dividends, to \$3.23 a share on the common in the corresponding period of 1921.

United States Gas & Electric declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent on the preferred stock, payable Dec. 15 to stock of record Nov. 30.

Columbus Gas & Electric declared the regular quarterly dividend of \$1.50, payable Nov. 15 to stock of record Oct. 31.

Clinchfield Corporation declared the regular quarterly dividend of 15 per cent on the preferred stock, payable Nov. 1 to stock of record Oct. 24.

Massachusetts Gas Trustees declared the regular semi-annual dividend of 2 1/2 per cent on the preferred stock, payable Dec. 1 to stock of record Nov. 15.

The Beacon Oil Company declared a dividend of 50 cents a share, payable Oct. 30 to stock of record Oct. 22. New England Gas & Transportation Company declared a dividend of 1 per cent payable Oct. 31 to holders of record Nov. 28.

SAVINGS ACCOUNTS AND DEPOSITS' GAIN REVEAL PROSPERITY

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18.—Evidence of the increasing prosperity and thrift of the public was reflected in the reports received last June 30 from national banks relating particularly to the number of savings accounts and savings deposits, said a statement issued yesterday by Comptroller of the Currency Crisler.

The number of savings depositors increased 764,085 and the amount of the deposits \$88,499,000 as compared with June 30, 1921. The total of such deposits in the national banks was \$3,046,054,000 and the number of depositors was 5,873,327.

Eastern banks ranked first in the number of depositors and the amount of deposits with 3,229,508 and \$1,196,300, respectively. The middle western states were second with 2,189,410 depositors and \$733,873,000 deposits, and the southern states third with 1,382,889 depositors and \$469,400 deposits.

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Oct. 19.—Taking Europe as a whole, conditions are not favorable for American exports, except in the form of raw materials or foodstuffs, and even as to those commodities Europe's purchasing power is limited.

George A. Ranney, treasurer of the International Harvester Company, told the National Association of Farm Implement Manufacturers here yesterday that the opening of their twenty-ninth annual convention.

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Oct. 19.—Taking Europe as a whole, conditions are not favorable for American exports, except in the form of raw materials or foodstuffs, and even as to those commodities Europe's purchasing power is limited.

During the 24-month period, which ended on Aug. 31, 1922, the net operating income of the roads of the United States was at the annual rate of 3.47 per cent, the returns filed with the Interstate Commerce Commission show.

The Transportation Act, when passed by Congress, proposed that rates be so fixed as to yield the carriers a return of 6 per cent on their tentative valuation as originally contemplated in the Transportation Act, according to the Association of Railroads of the United States during the first two years since the general rate increase became effective on Sept. 1, 1920, fixed by a wide margin to earn a return of 6 per cent on their tentative valuation as originally contemplated in the Transportation Act, according to the Association of Railroads of the United States during the first two years since the general rate increase became effective on Sept. 1, 1920, fixed by a wide margin to earn a return of 6 per cent on their tentative valuation as originally contemplated in the Transportation Act, according to the Association of Railroads of the United States during the first two years since the general rate increase became effective on Sept. 1, 1920, fixed by a wide margin to earn a return of 6 per cent on their tentative valuation as originally contemplated in the Transportation Act, according to the Association of Railroads of the United States during the first two years since the general rate increase became effective on Sept. 1, 1920, fixed by a wide margin to earn a return of 6 per cent on their tentative valuation as originally contemplated in the Transportation Act, according to the Association of Railroads of the United States during the first two years since the general rate increase became effective on Sept. 1, 1920, fixed by a wide margin to earn a return of 6 per cent on their tentative valuation as originally contemplated in the Transportation Act, according to the Association of Railroads of the United States during the first two years since the general rate increase became effective on Sept. 1, 1920, fixed by a wide margin to earn a return of 6 per cent on their tentative valuation as originally contemplated in the Transportation Act, according to the Association of Railroads of the United States during the first two years since the general rate increase became effective on Sept. 1, 1920, fixed by a wide margin to earn a return of 6 per cent on their tentative valuation as originally contemplated in the Transportation Act, according to the Association of Railroads of the United States during the first two years since the general rate increase became effective on Sept. 1, 1920, fixed by a wide margin to earn a return of 6 per cent on their tentative valuation as originally contemplated in the Transportation Act, according to the Association of Railroads of the United States

COLLEGE, SCHOOL, AND CLUB ATHLETICS

CORNELL MEETS M. I. T. SATURDAY

Moakley's Prospects for Cham- pionship Cross-Country Team

This Year Far From Bright

ITHACA, N. Y., Oct. 18 (Special)—In cross-country, Cornell University is building from the bottom this year. Having lost every man who won the championship for Cornell last year, Coach John Moakley is face to face with the difficult task of beginning all over again and although the Red and White hopes to be a factor in inter-collegiate competition this year, the most optimistic can not see a chance for another championship. Moakley's job rather seems to be to lay the foundations for the future.

When one recalls the brilliant cross-country and distance running of the Browns, N. P. Brown '22 and R. E. Brown '22 and of C. C. Carter '22 and C. G. Irish '23, who formed the backbone of the last two championship teams and also of the team that did so well in the international meeting with Oxford and Cambridge universities in Dec., 1920, it is not difficult to appreciate what happened when all of these men left college. The two Browns and Carter graduated last spring; Irish left college last February, while G. Miske '23, fifth point winner for the Americans last season became ineligible because of failure to keep up his scholastic standards.

It is not unusual to lose two or three men, but it is unprecedented to lose a whole team. Moreover, while in the old days, when the sport, at least as an inter-collegiate competitive sport, was in its infancy, Moakley more than once fashioned a championship team out of inexperienced and green material, the sport now has become so popular among the many universities and colleges that competition has become much keener, according to the Moakley theory, and the chances of a green team surprising the college world by winning the championship are remote. Cornell men feel that to capture the championship this year is well-nigh out of the question even though Moakley has turned out champion teams in the past.

The varsity squad this fall numbers some 25 men, including a few who ran on last year's varsity squad, others who were on the freshman team last season and still others who competed last fall as novices. For the present at least all who finish in the first 10 or 12 may be considered members of varsity team. In the match with Massachusetts Institute of Technology Saturday Coach Moakley will probably send 10 or 13 men to the starting line. In fact the final sitting out will not occur until a week or two before the intercollegiates.

The daily training run has been gradually lengthened until the pack is covering from three to six miles; within a few weeks the longer course, well out into the country, with a few jumps and other hazards, will be undertaken, as the younger and less mature runners who make up the bulk of this year's squad become hardened, their wind stronger, and their powers of endurance increased. For Coach Moakley must handle this year's squad with greater care than a veteran group. Only a few of them have gone through a fall's campaign.

Trials runs to date indicate that the first 10 from whom the varsity five will eventually be chosen include: Capt. E. G. Kirby '24, better known in the collegiate athletic world as a mile runner of note. He finished third in the inter-collegiate championship games at Boston last spring. Kirby did some cross-country running last season, but he is hardly the true cross-country type. He has been unable to take part in all of the runs this fall, but should he be in form he will undoubtedly have a place on the team.

Another likely selection is E. A. Gordon '23, member of last year's varsity team and squad, but not in the same class with the five point winners. In the inter-collegiates Gordon finished in the middle twenties. He has been running third, and fourth in recent trials. Another experienced runner is H. V. Bonsal '23, who won his varsity letter in cross-country in the fall of 1921, as a member of the Cornell team that won the championship that year, and later also ran on the Cornell team that went to England. These three constitute all that there is of material experienced in varsity team cross-country running.

It is to youngsters just breaking into the game that Moakley is looking for the balance of the team. The winner of last week's trial race over the five-mile course and one of the most consistent of the newer men is J. A. Glick '25, who ran on the freshman cross-country team last fall, but not among the leaders. Glick covered a rather easy five miles in 30m. 37s. He was followed, within two seconds, by H. G. Smith '24, one of those runners Moakley sometimes develops into capable if not brilliant harriers. G. C. Williams '24, who figured prominently in novice races last year, was fifth, and J. P. Morrison '23, who for two years has come within two or three points of making the team, was sixth. F. E. Burnham '24, J. Vandervort Jr. '23, R. P. Bullen '25, another freshman team product, G. R. Kreisel '24, J. S. Emerson '24, E. F. LeCluse '23, A. Rauch '24, J. P. Pozofsky '25, and W. T. Bernard Jr. '24 complete the list of varsity prospects from whom the team will be chosen.

The schedule calls for the M. I. T. run Oct. 21, the Syracuse invitation inter-collegiate meet Nov. 4, a quadangular meet with Pennsylvania, Columbia and Dartmouth at New York on Nov. 18 and the inter-collegiates in New York, Nov. 27.

ATTENDANCE RECORDS BROKEN

CHICAGO, Oct. 18—All attendance records for the American Association were shattered during the 1922 season when the eight clubs played to an attendance of 1,529,373. President T. J. Hickey announced tonight. The previous high mark was last year, when the attendance reached 1,522,322.

GINSBERG AND JORDAN STILL IN

U. S. Checker Tourney Goes to Seventh Round Today

With the seventh round of the national tourney of the American Checker Association in play at the American House today, it looks as if Albert Jordan and Louis Ginsberg would meet in the final in a day or two. Both of these men survived yesterday's play, the former defeating E. C. Waterhouse and the latter defeating Joseph Duffy.

The first opening between Jordan and Waterhouse was 12—15, 24—20, and resulted in two well-played draws. Their next was the Edinburg, a bad game to defend. After considerable study, Waterhouse managed to win a man. It looked like certain victory for him. Jordan was now in a hole. After looking the position over carefully, Waterhouse moved 29—25. This allowed a draw, Jordan immediately taking full advantage of his good fortune. The ending: Jordan (black), 3, 5, 7, 9, 10, 11, 23; Waterhouse (white), 12, 16, 18, 19, 20, 21, 29, 31. Waterhouse to move 29—25 and draw. Had he played 18—15 and cut 16—11 he would have won.

In the last game the positions were: Waterhouse (black), 3, 5, 12, 18, 21, 23; Jordan (white), 17, 27, 30, 32, 15. Jordan won.

In the meantime, Ginsberg was playing Duffy four interesting games, winning 1 to 0, with three draws.

The final of the chief consolation was won by H. O. Newcomer, former Ohio champion, who defeated L. M. Lewis, 2 to 1, with 5 draws.

Those who argued in the beginning that barred openings were needed in order to tie ties stand corrected now, for the present method of playing the tourney—without barred openings, under the double knockout system—has proved so satisfactory that the players feel all tourneys in the future should be conducted in the same way. Many fans were present yesterday to watch the play, which is now a contest of experts of the first water, as the end draws near.

Ambitious plans for the future are being formulated by the association now that the present tourney has done so much in keeping up enthusiasm and consolidating opinion among the leading players of the country. A national meet in the spring of 1924 is planned at the City Club of Cleveland, O., and also the ball has been started rolling for an international tourney with an Anglo-Saxon 10-man team within the next three years.

The spring is recognized as the most favorable time for a national championship, since players are then best in shape, and the wind is at their backs.

Although Centre is not expected to put up such a strong game as last year, the Harvard coaches expect that the Crimson will have to play its best in order to make a score which will be satisfactory to Harvard followers.

That all of the first-string men are in shape to play is very gratifying, and it will not only give the Crimson

coaches a chance to see just what the first-string players can do against strong opposition; but will also help round the team into shape for the hard game which Dartmouth is expected to give the Crimson next week.

Coach Fisher gave the varsity a hard scrimmage session yesterday with the freshman eleven furnishing the opposition at the start. The scrimmage lasted 10 minutes, and while it was taking place, the men were driven at top speed. Capt. C. C. Buell '23 was at quarterback, with H. S. Grew Jr. '24 at guard; C. A. C. Eastman '23 and H. T. Dunker '25 at tackles and E. L. Gehrke '24 in the backfield. These were the only first-string players in the varsity lineup.

The freshmen proved no match for their seniors, and were defeated 19 to 0. The freshmen could neither stop the varsity attack nor penetrate its defense. Vinton Chapin '23 played brilliantly in the backfield for the victory.

Encouraged by results shown in the past year, the American Checker Association will try to gather all the checker players possible into the working organization by the date of the next tourney. This will be done by state captains in many cases, in accordance with a system worked out.

Much is expected in the way of helpful publicity, also, from the efforts of M. D. Teetzel of Kansas City, Mo., publisher of the American Checker Monthly, the official organ of the body. Mr. Teetzel was voted \$100 bonus this morning, in recognition of his extra effort during this tourney and previous to it.

Although the method of conducting this tourney has been unusually satisfactory, yet there is no saying that modifications will not be made in meets of the kind in the future. It is felt by many that if a qualifying round under the group system were made to precede that regular draw, an even-better tourney—a fairer one to contestants—would result. This is a matter which will have to be settled later, together with the question of barred opening, single or double knockout, etc.

PRINCETON WINS AT SOCCER FROM ARMY

WEST POINT, N. Y., Oct. 18—The Princeton University soccer football team won a fast and hard-fought game from the United States Military Academy today by a 4-to-2 score.

The Army scored first, Harmony kicking one clean past Cooper. Just before the close of the first half, Jewett, who played well for the Tigers, tied the score. Play in the second half was very fast, the Army playing hard until the finish. Buckley's excellent work was a feature of the Army's play.

PRINCETON, N. J.—ARMY
Oliver, ol.....H. Early, Tredennick
Thomas, H.ol, Bingham
J. Cooper, c.....c, Oxreider
Jewett, or.....ir, O'Connor
Woodbridge, Jr.....or, Skinner
Simmons, Jr.....rb, Skinner
Smart, cb.....cb, Stone
Skelton, rb.....rb, Stone
Hart, Jr., rb.....rb, Hart
Harris, rb.....rb, Buckley
C. Cooper, g.....g, Fisher
Score—Princeton University 4, United
States Military Academy 2. Goals—
Jewett, 2; Woodbridge, 2; for Princeton;
Harmony, Tredennick, for Army. Referee—
H. W. Lovelace.

**AMHERST STUDENTS
FOR FACULTY COACH**

AMHERST, Mass., Oct. 19—It looks very much as if Amherst College would be the first New England college to adopt the plan of faculty coaching which was proposed by President Melkjhohn of Amherst last spring when the presidents of 11 New England colleges met at Springfield to discuss inter-collegiate athletics.

Yesterday the Student Association of Amherst voted in favor of the system.

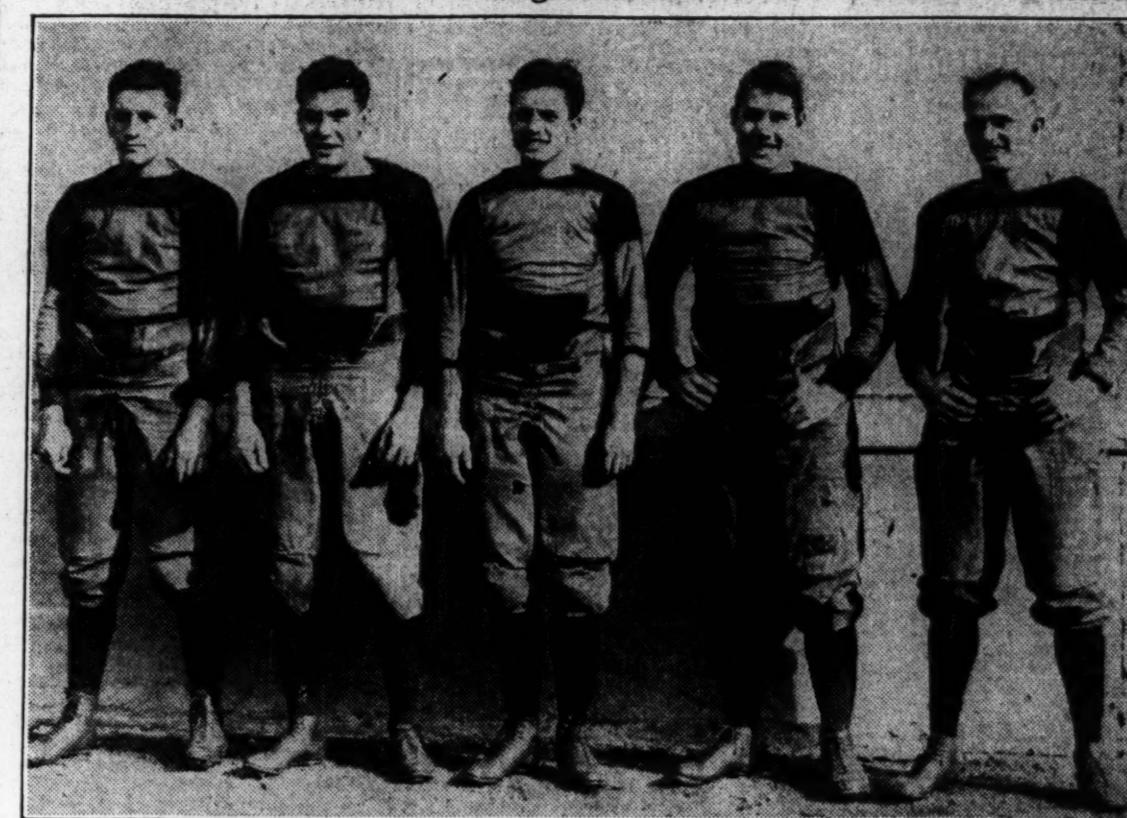
The proposed system was thoroughly discussed by the student association several of the varsity captains discussing the plan. It provides that athletic coaches be members of the faculty, to be in residence the entire year; that they shall have other duties in some department of college instruction and that they shall be selected in the same way as other members of the faculty.

TITLE SWIMMING EVENTS

OMAHA, Neb., Oct. 19 (Special)—One Midwest Association, A. A. U. swimming championship and eight Nebraskans inter-collegiate titles are to be contested for at Omaha Athletic Club, Nov. 10, it is announced here by G. Wendell, director of swimming for the club.

The events are for the men's senior 50-yard free style Midwest championship and the following inter-collegiate titles: 50-yard, 100-yard, and 220-yard free style, 100-yard backstroke, 200-yard breast stroke, plunge for distance, 200-yard relay, and fancy diving. The evening 50-yard constitute the first national Nebraska inter-collegiate swimming championships.

Five Harvard Veterans Ready to Battle With Centre on Saturday



Left to Right—H. W. Clark '23, Center; R. W. Fitts '23, Left End; Vinton Chapin '23, Substitute Halfback; George Owen Jr. '23, Left Halfback, and Capt. C. C. Buell '23, Quarterback

LAST HARD WORK THIS AFTERNOON

All Harvard's First-String Play- ers Ready for Centre Game

Harvard's varsity football team is to hold its last hard practice this afternoon in preparation for the Centre game and with all of the first-string men in shape for hard work, Coach R. T. Fisher should be able to get his eleven into fine form for Saturday's game which is going to be the rubber and probably the last game Harvard will play against the Kentuckians in some time.

Although Centre is not expected to put up such a strong game as last year, the Harvard coaches expect that the Crimson will have to play its best in order to make a score which will be satisfactory to Harvard followers.

That all of the first-string men are in shape to play is very gratifying, and it will not only give the Crimson

General Mitchell Sets New Official World's Speed Mark

Flies Over One Kilometer Course at an Average Speed of 224.05 Miles an Hour in Four Heats

MT. CLEMENS, Mich., Oct. 19—Brig.-Gen. William Mitchell, assistant chief of the United States Army Air Service, yesterday set a new official world's speed record when he flew over a one-kilometer course at Selfridge Field at an average speed of 224.05 miles an hour in four heats.

The test was timed by representatives of the Federation Aeronautique Internationale, thus making the record official.

General Mitchell drove the army Curtiss plane which last week won the Pulitzer speed trophy and in which R. J. Maughan later drove officially at a speed of 248.5 miles an hour.

Commenting on his great speed, General Mitchell said it might now be considered "an ordinary test" for an aviator in one of the modern high-power planes to attain a rate far in excess of 200 miles an hour. Only mechanical development, with increased protection for pilots, was necessary, he believed, to register even faster flights than have been made.

General Mitchell's leather helmet was slit by the wind during his rush through the air. This showed, he said, that the aviator's headgear must be redesigned before the high speed can be maintained with safety. An enclosed cockpit might also aid in solving the problem, he said.

To set the new official record, General Mitchell drove an army Curtiss biplane, mounting a 400-horsepower Curtiss engine.

Secretary of Commerce Herbert Hoover witnessed the flight and congratulated army and navy and civilian engineers on their great strides in aeronautical development.

NEW RULES SENT BILLIARD STARS

Welker Cochran Reaches New York and Is Practicing

NEW YORK, Oct. 19 (Special)—Jacob Schaefer, champion; W. F. Hoppe, ex-champion; Welker Cochran, Edouard Horemans, European champion; Roger Conti, French champion, and Erich Hagenlacher, German champion—the six professional billiardists who are to compete in the second international 18.2 balkline championship tournament, which will be played at the Hotel Pennsylvania, Nov. 13 to 21—have been sent copies of the new rules which will govern the competition and in a few days an interpretation meeting will be held, at which the rules will be thoroughly discussed.

Cochran has arrived in this city and is practicing at the Hoppe-Peterson Billiard Club. He appears to be in excellent form and his stroke does not seem to have suffered in the least as a result of his summer's lay-off. He has been doing some practicing at his old home in Manson, Ia., but it was more of limbering up exercise than anything else.

He states that he does not believe in making predictions, but is satisfied that he will play the best billiards of his career this season. In what practicing he has done to date his stroke has been smooth and positive at the same time.

Hoppe does his practicing in the same room, but they do not interfere with each other. Cochran has been putting in anywhere from two to four hours each day at the table. Hoppe has devoted an equal amount of time to polishing up his stroke.

ENGLISH COACH AT WELLESLEY

WELLESLEY, Mass., Oct. 19—Miss Sophie Pearson of Buckinghamshire, Eng., is coaching the hockey team at Wellesley College for three weeks. She has been asked to come in response to the recent enthusiasm for hockey at Wellesley, which followed the game last year with the visiting All-English team. Since that time the popularity of hockey has increased until it ranks with rowing as the sport in which there is the keenest competition, both among the freshmen and sophomores, of whom sports are required, and juniors and seniors, who elect sports voluntarily.

TEAM TO VISIT SOUTH AFRICA

EDINBURGH, Oct. 19 (Special Correspondent)—On Oct. 27 the British team of bowlers will leave for South Africa. This will be the first official tour of the British Isles to the continent.

Scotland, four Englishmen, three Welshmen, and two Irishmen, and a Scot, Sir William Don, the Lord Provost of Dundee, will act as captain.

The players will pay their own expenses and a number of fixtures have been arranged throughout the country.

BLUENOSE READY FOR TRIAL SPIN

Defender Makes Way for the Challenger on Ways Today

GLOUCESTER, Mass., Oct. 19—The Canadian defender, Bluenose, made way for the American challenger, Henry Ford, on the ways today, as Capt. Clayton Morrissey set a squad of men at work smoothing and painting the Gloucester fishing schooner's underbody in preparation for the first of the international races of this port on Saturday. The Bluenose, spick and span in new paint, was ready for a trial swing around the 40-mile course. A stiff breeze was blowing out of the northwest.

Final touches to be given to the Henry Ford include the lengthening of her mainsail to fit her lower boom. The challenger, Captain Morrissey said, would probably try the course tomorrow.

The New York schooner Elizabeth Howard, an unsuccessful entry in the trial races last week, is expected to meet the Boston schooner Mayflower off Marblehead tomorrow for the first of several brushes designed to bring out the Boston schooner's qualities in competition. The Mayflower will sail against the winner of the international trial week.

SCOTLAND WINS FROM WALES AT WATER POLO

EDINBURGH, Oct. 6 (Special Correspondence)—The international water polo contest between Scotland and Wales was held at Paisley and resulted in an easy win for the Scottish representatives by 8 goals to 0. Scoring began early in the game, and the Welshmen round the pace too fast for the

The French are agreeable to the plan, providing the United States will reciprocate and send a team there for a similar series. The French also hope that the United States will be represented by at least two indoor teams at the next Olympic Games.

The following officers were re-elected for 1922-23: G. C. Sherman, president; R. A. Grannis, vice-president; A. W. Kinney, treasurer; Charles Lang, secretary.

COLLEGE, SCHOOL, AND CLUB ATHLETICS

WRESTLING TO GET UNDER WAY SOON

New Era Promised by Introduction of Revised Rules by N. E. I. W. A.

Before the next month is out wrestling will be under way among those colleges of the east which engage in it, and of particular interest at this time is the new era promised by the introduction of revised rules by the New England Intercolligate Wrestling Association. The most important of these new regulations is that which provides for the referee awarding the decision to the man who displays the greater aggressiveness and finer mat qualities, whereas formerly it was automatically granted to the man who stayed on top of his opponent the longest. This will put much more activity, and therefore interest, into the matches, and will exercise a decided effect upon the outcome of duals between such prominent New England teams as Harvard, Dartmouth, Brown, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and others.

Most of the eastern colleges will introduce wrestling as soon as football is over, and the report has it that an energetic campaign will be instituted by all the mat enthusiasts to bring out the well-conditioned gridiron men. At Harvard, for instance, a systematic propaganda has been mapped out for going after the football players. The advantages of wrestling for keeping the athlete hardened and in excellent condition will be stressed. At some colleges, such as Pennsylvania State, where wrestling is a major sport, no great urge is required to attract men to mat activities, but in other places where it enjoys only minor classification some inducements have to be displayed.

New rules formulated by J. B. Bryan, 4ES, manager of the Harvard wrestling team last year, were adopted by the New England association last spring, to become effective this year. The association will hold a meeting at some date in November, not yet determined, at which they will complete other plans for the coming year, and also consider the prospect of enlarging the scope of the organization. The fold at present includes Harvard, Brown, Dartmouth, and Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Norwich has applied for admittance, and will undoubtedly be accepted, while Springfield College is also being considered. The ultimate aim is to control wrestling among all the colleges of New England which engage in it. Officers of the association for this year are: F. W. Marvel, graduate treasurer of athletics at Brown, president; R. W. Moxham, former Brown University manager, vice-president; J. A. Rockwell, M. I. T., secretary and treasurer; and J. B. Bryan, Harvard, and A. B. Furey, Dartmouth, undergraduate members of the board of directors, with the officers.

Due to the general policy at Harvard of discouraging too many long out-of-town trips, especially for the minor sports, the Crimson team has been forced to turn down an offer from University of Iowa to travel out to Iowa City and meet them in a dual wrestling meet, which, of course, would have been one of the most important inter-sectional mat contests ever staged. Iowa offered to pay all expenses, but the Harvard Athletic Committee declined.

Due to the same difficulty, Harvard has had to turn down offers of meets from the Navy, University of Pennsylvania, the Army, and others. The following tentative schedule, however, has been prepared by Bryan:

Jan. 14—Boston Y. M. C. U.; 20—Dartmouth, at Hanover; 27—New York Boys' Club (tentative).

Feb. 17—M. I. T.; 24—Norwich.

March 3—Princeton, at Cambridge; 10—Brown, at Providence (freshmen and varsity); 17—Yale, at New Haven (freshmen and varsity); 24—New England Intercolligates.

The Harvard team at present is without a coach. Frank Jedlinski, last year's coach, let it be known this summer that he would probably resign. He has been touring with Stanislaw Chyzko, former world's heavyweight champion, and acting as the latter's trainer. The last few days, however, have brought promises of Jedlinski's return to Harvard, and his definite decision is expected to be known in about two weeks. He is now in Texas. Benoni Lockwood '22, New England intercollegiate heavyweight champion last year, who is now on Coach Fisher's football staff, will join the wrestling forces as an assistant coach immediately at the close of the gridiron season.

Bryan, prominent in New England wrestling circles, though only an undergraduate, and composer of the new rules, will forsake his managerial job this year and turn to wrestling. He was a transfer to Harvard last year from Columbia, and was ineligible for the varsity team, though this year he intends to go out for the 145-pound division.

Capt. H. J. Freedman '23, who represented Harvard in the 125-pound class last year, has taken on so much weight during the summer and in football practice, that he will be unable to scale below the 145-pound division. It will be interesting to watch the competition between him and Bryan for the honors at that weight. Curtis Nelson '24, last year's 145-pound star, has gone up to 158 pounds this year, as has also R. LeB. Daggett '24, who is incidentally the university 145-pound boxing champion. This will provide keen competition in that department also.

Francis Rouillard '23, halfback on Fisher's team B, will be back for the 175-pound representation, although he will have hard competition from men who have come up from freshman ranks. The problem of filling the vacancy left by Benoni Lockwood appears solved with the introduction this year of C. A. C. Eastman '24, giant football tackle, and transfer from the University of Nebraska who, though formerly ineligible, is expected to develop into one of the leading heavyweight performers of the east. He did some informal wrestling last year.

SOUTHERN ELEVENS IN TWO INTERSECTIONAL GAMES

This Week-End Will Find Centre Playing Harvard, With Georgia Tech Facing Annapolis

ATLANTA, Ga., Oct. 18 (Special)—

This week-end will see two inter-sectional football games of great interest to the followers of southern teams, as Centre College will meet Harvard in the latter's Stadium at Boston, in their third annual gridiron battle, while Georgia School of Technology will be facing the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis. Both of these games will attract national attention especially the former, as the series between these two colleges is tied with one victory each and Saturday's contest will be the rubber.

The only big games that will be played by southern teams in the south are the University of Virginia—Virginia Military Institute at Charlottesville and the University of Texas—Vanderbilt University game at Dallas, Texas.

Last Saturday furnished several interesting and hard-fought games. The two outstanding games were inter-sectional battles, with Alabama Polytechnic Institute pitted against the United States Military Academy at West Point, and Vanderbilt University matching brawn and skill against the University of Michigan at Nashville.

Auburn gave the Army the battle of their career and led the Cadets 6 to 0 until the last seven minutes of play, when a disastrous penalty was inflicted on the Orange and Blue which led to the result to the Army's first touch down. This seemed to give the Cadets new energy, and from then on till the end of the game they had things their own way. The Army scored twice more after this, one on a forward pass and another on straight bucking. The 19-to-6 victory does not fairly represent the strength of the two teams. West Point was held scoreless for three quarters and a part of the fourth; the Orange and Blue held the Cadets on the 6-yard line for downs, and had shown an attack which swept the Cadets off their feet and resulted in a touchdown. Then came the bolt out of the sky, when Edward Shirling '23 came in contact with the arm of an Army end attempting to receive a forward pass that looked to be far out of reach. The referee ruled illegal interference and penalized Auburn 20 yards, placing the ball on the Tigers 20-yard line. Twice the Cadets plunged against the southern line without gain. A forward pass failed; but a second one netted the touchdown which resulted in the turning point of the game. Auburn played a wonderful game, only to weaken and falter toward the end. She showed that she has a line that will give any team in the country trouble, and is undoubtedly one of the south's best teams.

Vanderbilt upset forecasts completely when she held the University of Michigan "Wolverines" to a 0-to-0 tie at Nashville. Once the Ann Arbor team had the ball on the Commodores' one-yard line, only to lose it on downs after the Vanderbilt line hurried back four attempts to cross over the chalk mark. Michigan, desperate in the last quarter, opened up some plays that had never been intended for the Vanderbilt game. Double, triple-passes, fake backs, etc., were all tried in an effort to score, but the Commodores always saved the day.

Georgia Tech showed a complete reversal of form from the week before's game, and contrary to expectations handled the University of Alabama pretty much as she pleased. The "Golden Tornado" won, 33 to 7, with Capt. D. I. Barron '23 leading the attack as usual. The great half with any kind of interference at all was simply unstoppable. Alabama scored from kick-off in the last period, when Seth Oliver '24 received the ball on his own five-yard line and squirmed his way through the whole Tech team for a touchdown. The White and Gold tacklers were clipped down from in front of Oliver by persistent interferers.

University of Georgia had a narrow escape from defeat at the hands of Furman University of South Carolina. Georgia won by a lone touchdown, 7 to 0, when J. J. Bennett '23 broke through the Purple line in the third period, blocked a punt, and ran 35 yards for the touchdown. Furman outplayed the Red and Black, whose team had many substitutes on it. Furman had the ball on Georgia's one-foot line in the final period when the whistle deprived them of a touchdown and a possible tie.

Centre received stiff opposition at the hands of Virginia Polytechnic Institute in their game at Richmond, Va. Centre won, 10 to 6, but not until after their goal line had been crossed for the first time this season and they had been forced to uncover their tactics with Harvard next week. V. P. I. scored in the first period when they recovered a Centre pass in mid-field and from there bucked through Centre's line for the first scoring. The two teams played to a standstill in the next two periods. Centre scored in the final quarter when a forward pass placed the ball on V. P. I.'s 12-yard line. Four line smashes resulted in first down, and four more plunges tied the score. Centre scored a perfect drop kick in this period also after receiving the ball on Tech's 30-yard line after a fumble.

The Kentuckians were outplayed through practically the entire game, penalties keeping V. P. I. from winning. On one occasion V. P. I. had the ball on the "Colonels" four-yard line when they were penalized 15 yards, and again when within 10 yards of goal and only one yard needed for a first down they were penalized 20 yards.

University of Virginia barely escaped defeat at the hands of the University of Richmond. Richmond scored in the second period, and held Virginia scoreless for three periods. In the last quarter with only a few minutes of play left Virginia pushed over two touchdowns for a 14 to 6

SWARTHMORE HAS A GOOD OUTLOOK

Meets Pennsylvania Saturday—Seven Letter Men Are Out for Football Team

SWARTHMORE, Pa., Oct. 19 (Special)—With seven varsity letter men back and one of the most promising squads in years, Swarthmore College anticipates a good season on the gridiron. The first game was won from Ursinus College, 31 to 0, and last Saturday Swarthmore lost to Dickinson, 27 to 7.

Dr. E. L. Mercer, the former University of Pennsylvania backfield star and track athlete, is head coach again and for the second straight year will be assisted by William Ward of Boston, who played a guard position at Pennsylvania several seasons ago. Mercer specializes with the backfield men and Ward has charge of the line.

One of the outstanding stars of the Garnet and White squad is Lester Asplundh '23, the 205-pound fullback, who is regarded as one of the best punters in eastern college ranks.

Asplundh came to Swarthmore from Bryn Athyn Academy where he made a splendid record in the backfield but his work here has been even more brilliant. Asplundh is also one of the best hurdlers and shot and discus throwers in the college. Coach Mercer expects much of him this fall. R. A. Cornell '23, who has played center for the last three years, is captain of the team and looked upon as one of the best quarterbacks of the Garnet and White has had in many years. Although he weighs but 170, he is a power on both offense and defense and thoroughly understands Dr. Mercer's system.

Both of last year's varsity tacklers, L. R. Wilcox '24 and A. P. Willis '23 are available. Both are big fellows, the former weighing 180 pounds and the latter 185. C. F. Knauser '24 is another veteran tackle, who is back for a post. He shared a position with Wilcox last season. The other letter men in the squad are: F. H. Jackson '23, an end, and D. W. Shoemaker '24, a guard. Jackson sprang into prominence about two seasons ago when he was tried out as a substitute at end and ever since has been a sensation. He weighs 160 pounds and is 5 feet, 11 inches tall. Shoemaker tips the scales at 175.

Out of Swarthmore's many new candidates there are several who stand out prominently. One is Earl Thoenen '23, who sprang into fame at the close of last season, especially in the big game with Haverford College. Thoenen lacks weight but makes up for it in speed and grit. There is a possibility that he will be groomed for a half-back position.

V. R. Schneider '24, who won his varsity letter two seasons ago, but not last fall, is one of the leading candidates for quarterback. Schneider is also a baseball catcher. The letter weighs 180 pounds.

A. R. Doetterer '24 is making a strong bid for halfback with L. S. Knapp '25, another good candidate. Doetterer got in several games last season, but was not regarded as a regular. He weighs 155 pounds and is exceptionally fast.

Knapp is a 172-pounder and a fast all-around backfield player. Another hard working halfback is G. J. Courtney '23, who weighs 165. R. P. Miller '24, who starred on a high school team several years ago, and J. B. Shane '23 are also playing consistently with the scrub backfield.

One of the real stalwart linemen is F. R. Long '23, who was a student here some years ago, but left to enter the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis. Long is back here again, and has an excellent chance to make a guard position. He weighs 220 pounds.

H. F. Cliff '24, a former Stroudsburg, Pa., State Normal School player, is trying for a quarterback position, but is handicapped by his lack of weight. He is under the 150-pound mark. F. M. Shuster, a freshman, looks like a find, and Coach Mercer has been giving him special attention. He is also light. A. R. McVicker, another freshman, is also out for the varsity backfield.

C. E. Ogden, a freshman, who is a younger brother of J. A. Ogden, the former star baseball pitcher of Swarthmore, who has been a star with the Baltimore International League Club for the last few seasons and Pitcher C. R. Ogden of the Philadelphia American League Club, has turned out for a guard position. He weighs 185 pounds and like his brothers, started his athletic career at Chester, Pa., High School.

Following the games with Ursinus and Dickinson, Swarthmore meets the University of Pennsylvania at Philadelphia Saturday, Stevens Institute of Technology at Swarthmore, Oct. 28; and after a few more games ends up the season Nov. 25 with Haverford College in the biggest game of the year.

ST. LOUIS AMERICANS OBTAIN 25 PLAYERS

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 19—The St. Louis American League Club has obtained 25 players from minor league clubs, including 11 pitchers, six infielders, six outfielders and two catchers. Fifteen were purchased and 10 recalled.

Figures regarding the purchase

have not been announced, but it is reported one group of eight cost \$80,000, included being Homer Ezell, third baseman, who was purchased from the San Antonio Texas League team. Other players obtained include Phil Todd, outfielder, recalled from Columbus, O., and J. H. Riley, second baseman, and J. Elliott, pitcher, recalled from Terre Haute.

TACNA-ARICA FACT DISCUSSED

SANTIAGO, Chile, Oct. 19—Secret meetings of the Chamber of Deputies held yesterday afternoon and evening, were attended by the new Foreign Minister, Carlos Aldunate, who is understood to have made a strong plea in favor of unreserved ratification of the Tacna-Arica protocol.

assigned to left tackle yesterday following the retirement of J. L. Miller '24, and did well. This position proved to be one of the weak spots against Iowa, and E. M. Greene Jr. '24S, Jos and Miller will battle out the competition for the place in the next two weeks. W. M. Lovejoy '25, who replaced R. E. Landis '24S Monday in the signal drill, was at center yesterday. Head Coach T. A. Jones made no change in the line outside of center and left tackle. Anton Hulman '24S and C. F. Eddy '22 were on the ends, J. C. Dilley '24 was Jos's companion tackle, H. K. Cross '23 and P. H. Cruikshank '24 were at guard. Jordan, W. N. Mallory '24 and Neale were in the backfield.

Burham Adams '23S and D. J. Kelley '23 were both tried out at quarterback, Kelley running the regulars during the signal rehearsals. Adams replaced N. G. Neidlinger '24 for practically the entire scrimmage. Adams is a former Phillips Andover Academy player, but did not make his freshman eleven here as regular quarterback. It is likely that Neidlinger, Adams and Kelley will have a hand in running the Eli team in the Williams game Saturday.

P. W. Pillsbury '24, a big guard, was promoted to the varsity from the scrub team yesterday. He played on the Eli freshman team two years ago and also at the Hotchkiss School eleven before coming here. He weighs 207 pounds and is 5 feet 11 inches tall. Coach Jones believes he is the making of a first-rate guard.

C. M. O'Hearne '24S and G. C. Becket '23 followed the team in their uniforms yesterday for the first time in two weeks, but neither will be permitted to play in the Williams battle this weekend. Trainer John Mack believes, however, that O'Hearne will be in condition for the United States Military Academy game the following Saturday.

GRANITE AGREEMENT SIGNED QUINCY, Mass., Oct. 19 (Special)—Strike conditions which have existed here since early last January when granite cutters walked out as a protest against the "open shop" are thought to have ended last night when 17 members of the Granite Manufacturers Association signed an agreement with the Granite Cutters Union. Conditions have slightly altered from those existing before the strike, wages remaining at \$1 an hour.



Brief communications are welcome, but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability, and he does not undertake to hold himself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions so presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

Achievements of the League

To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

May I herewith express my enthusiastic appreciation of and gratitude for

certain of the recent Monitor edi-

tors and news articles regarding

the Near East problem and its de-

mands upon our national foreign

policy? The courage and clarity

characterizing these utterances has

been most heartening, and not to my-

self alone, I venture to believe, but

to millions of others.

For several years now there has

been evident, palpably even, a per-

sistent fear on the part of a large

majority of our newspapers and maga-

zines, as well as among the public

generally, a fear which The Monitor

is helping mightily to dispel. This

fear inheres in the belief that if one

disputed the brazen and unwar-

anted statement that "the League

of Nations is dead," or if he should

voice his conviction that Woodrow

Wilson is the great political prophet

of our time he would not only be "sat

upon" by the wrathful majority, he

would be annihilated! The Monitor

has proved that it can, without call-

ing down physical violence upon its

heads, record the achievements of

the League of Nations, can speak appre-

ciatively of those achievements and

can even go so far as to suggest that

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Literary Land-Grabbers

PERHAPS it was Herbert Spencer, or it may have been John Locke—no one need care much which it was—who said that the possible combinations and successions of musical notes and chords would some day be exhausted, so that all the world's concord of sweet sounds would come to a final coda. Now I think of it, I believe it was Charles Darwin who first made the remark (or else it was Immanuel Kant). And then there was some old Roman rhetorician—let's say it was Quintilian—who made a similar forecast for literature, saying that all the possible permutations and combinations of words would soon be used up and the poets reduced to parody, paraphrase, and plagiarism. That was two thousand years ago, and the literature of the world has just begun to creep. Some bold Frenchman remarked two centuries back that "all the verses are written," since when there has been a larger proportion of poets in each succeeding generation.

The error of these gloomy prognosticators was that they thought only of the means or instruments of artistic expression and not at all of the materials of art, which are inexhaustible and forever renewing themselves. Even the instruments are very durable. The twenty-six letters of the alphabet which are the writer's key-board have already served Shakespeare and Milton, Dickens and Arnold Bennett, without showing any perceptible signs of wear; and every schoolboy twists them into quite unprecedented combinations while he is learning to spell. As for the materials of art, each new artist brings his own stock along with him, and that stock may be as new as in the days of Homer. In fact, that is precisely how we know that the newcomer is an artist, by his way of looking at this ancient world as though it were in its dewy dawn. His business is to give us "new worlds for old," or rather to remind us that the world is forever new and strange and unaccountable.

It is true, then, that each new artist may and does take the universe as his subject, setting up his tiny easel in front of the immemorial skies and seas as though no man had ever looked at such things before, or penning his lyric to his mistress' eye-brow as though no other man had ever loved a woman. That is his prerogative, which no middle-aged critic may deny. Yet there is a decency, a gentlemanly restraint in these writers which should be observed all the more carefully because it is not enforceable by any law. The world is new, to be sure, for each generation, and therefore all poetry and all history must be rewritten at least every fifty years; but it is easily possible for one man to preempt more than his share of the ma-

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Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

WILLIS J. ABOTT, Editor

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Mechlin in August, 1910, and was surprised to find how often the competitors chose pieces which were utterly unsuitable to the keyboard carillon. Music written for the organ was often selected, despite the obvious fact that, to do justice to it, a number of organ stops were required, which, of course, the carillon lacked. Compositions having an oft-changing key, such as portions of "Tannhäuser" and Mendelssohn's "Frühlingsselbst" (all chosen by certain competitors), should never have been attempted on the carillon. It was most interesting to hear how simple townsfolk and the humbler tollers, who trooped in from the country, were able at once to gauge the comparative merits of rival contestants, and how they would shake their heads over an unfortunate choice. A quaint old white-haired peasant, lord of himself and a few acres of land, gave with closed mouth and clattering shoo, a really apt impression of one of the ill-chosen pieces with the constantly swelling basses, which are very

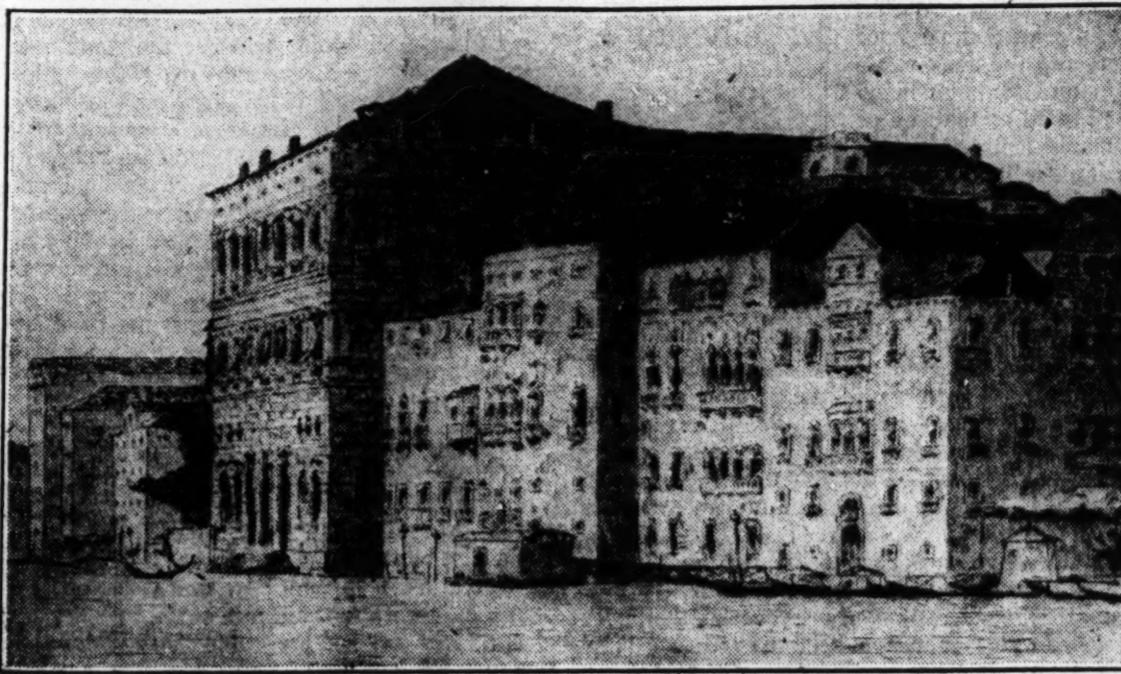
My Chaffinch

His hours he spends upon a fragrant fir;
His merry "chink," his happy "Kiss me, dear."
Each moment sounded, keeps the cope astir;
Loudly he challenges each rival near.
Anon aslan down to the ground he springs,
Like to a sunbeam made of coloured wings.

The firm and solid azure of the cell
That struck by hand would give a hollow sound,
A dome turned perfect by the sun's great wheel,
Whose edges rest upon the hiss around,
Rings many a mile with blue enamelled wall;
His fir tree is the centre of it all.

—Richard Jefferies.

and their broad combinations, but it never saw a flower or a plant. It never studied the slight, curling lines on water or the trembling of a leaf. As it shut itself up in the house during showers, it did not see how the rain claws space nor how it bounces from the puddles on the ground; and when it went out of doors again when the sun shone, it did not study the dust that dances in the light. But the Japanese has classified . . . the most secret revelations of his burning curiosity . . . He is very meticulous, he squats on his heels to tend his vegetables, to care for his flowers, to graft his bushes, and to make war on hostile insects. The life of his garden becomes the central theme of his meditation, which follows its ironical path through minute anecdotes and little concerts of rustling leaves. He has surprised the vast world in its humblest cares. He has visited the aquatic flowers with the sudden flight of the dragonfly, circled around with



Grand Canal, Venice, From Etching by Chester Leich

effective in orchestra music, but on the carillon make the playing dull and leaden, smothering the melody and obscuring all beauty and lucidity. . . . The carillon is so old and popular an instrument in Belgium that there exists there a general knowledge of its precise powers among all sorts and conditions of people. In Holland however the standard of playing nor the critical appreciation of the open-air audience reach as high a level as is customary in Belgium, where the tiniest town has its carillon and a skillful official carillon player. Concerts in the sky were universal in Belgium on Sundays before the war, and are being revived now.—E. B. Osborn, in "Literature and Life."

And yet, I give thanks for these insatiable land-grabbers. Strength to their brows! If need were, I should gladly subscribe to a fund to provide a corps of stenographers for each of them, so that they might turn out still more titles by dictation. My only real complaint is that I can't read their books as fast as they appear. I am already weeks behind on my Lucas. There are books—how many of them I don't know—written by Mr. Wells before the war which I have not even opened. I do my best by night and day, but I am hopelessly behind. (Why all these modern appliances, such as typewriters and fountain pens and shorthand, for the assistance of authorship, and no help whatever toward readership? Is it fair? Authors speed along at a twentieth-century clip, and we poor readers trudge behind as they did in the ancient world.) It may be that these gentlemen were thinking of just such pathetic and worthy cases as mine when they began the excellent practice of publishing anthologies of their own works.

Carillons in Holland

It is a long time since I fell in love with the true art of bell-music, which has its ancient origin and home in the Netherlands. More than thirty years ago I was cruising in a fishing-boat off the Dutch coast at night, and heard mysterious music, which seemed the moonlight on fleeting foam made audible. So far away it was as to be little more than coloured and patterned silence, and the gusts of the drumming wind in the open waters carried it away like strands of shimmering gossamer. But it was easy to be sure that a living artist, not a mere mechanical contrivance, was playing in his remote unseen tower beyond the leaping foam and darkling sea-levels, and the white glimmering toads along the shore. . . . But it may have come from any one of half a dozen belfries in the land which De Amicis likened to a green and motionless sea, where the steeple represent masts of ships at anchor—a still, calm country-side which imparts a peculiar, indefinite sentiment that is neither pleasure nor sadness nor ennui, but a subtle mixture of all three. Young and ardent in the romantic mode, I was then possessed by the poetry of Victor Hugo, and his lines on bell-music had then—as now, today—an appeal to the amorist of all, that is strange in excellent beauty:

Par un frêle escalier de cristal invisible, Et l'Esprit, ce veilleur fait d'oreilles d'y-eux, Tandis qu'elle va, vient, monte, et descend encore, Entend de marche en marche erer son pied sonore.

Later on, visiting Antwerp and Bruges and Mechlin, I heard and saw greater carillons than any Holland possesses, even to this day, and studied with delight the music that is expressly created for such tremendous instruments, which yet have their well-defined limitations, being neither superorgans nor exaggerated pianos. I attended the great competition of Belgian and Dutch carillonneurs at

Seek

Each generation must do its own seeking and finding. The father's having found is only the warrant for the children's search.

—George Macdonald.

Decision

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

MANKIND is constantly confronted with the necessity for making decisions. In our daily lives one problem after another presents itself. It may be of trivial importance, something that can be decided with little or no conscious thought; or it may be a great question of right or wrong, such as that to which Joshua referred when he said, "Choose you this day, whom ye will serve." This is a wide range of problems that each individual must decide for himself; and the wisdom he employs in reaching his decisions will determine his usefulness, happiness, and success.

These problems begin to present themselves at an early age; and there is probably no one who can recall when they first began in his experience. It is not uncommon for an individual to become perplexed with the seriousness of the decisions he is required to make, and to become discouraged, in the belief that his shoulders are called upon to bear more than his rightful share of life's burdens. It is helpful and reassuring to know that there is an answer to every question, —a solution to every problem,—and that it is reached by decisions which come with a complete reliance upon God. A halting course will not lead one out of his troubles. Elijah uttered an effectual rebuke to indecision, when he said: "How long halt ye between two opinions? If the Lord be God, follow him; but if Baal, then follow him."

"But how am I to know how to decide aright?" asks the one who is perplexed, or perhaps overwhelmed, by his problems. "I would gladly follow God, if I but knew how." Obviously, one's decisions must be made upon the basis of his spiritual understanding; and we are told by Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, on page 505 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," that "understanding is the line of demarcation" more closely, accepting more of the true and rejecting more of the untrue, or error, thus approaching the ideal so positively stated by Mrs. Eddy on page 65 of "Miscellaneous Writings," where she says, "Every question between Truth and error, Science must and will decide."

Having established the right basis for all the decisions he will ever be called upon to make, the student finds that they perplex him less, and that a greater degree of harmony is manifested in his daily affairs. It comes about through his understanding of and reliance upon God. And why should it not? Could anyone ever make progress in mathematics, except through understanding of and reliance upon its fundamental laws? In every activity of mankind, progress is made by accepting the true and rejecting the false. As the student grows in his understanding of Christian Science, he demonstrates his ability to follow "the line of demarcation" more closely, accepting more of the true and rejecting more of the untrue, or error, thus approaching the ideal so positively stated by Mrs. Eddy on page 65 of "Miscellaneous Writings," where she says, "Every question between Truth and error, Science must and will decide."

Through Christian Science countless thousands of students are learning how to arrive at wise decisions, thus bringing into their daily lives, and to all mankind, an ever increasing degree of health, harmony, and happiness. Thus, the kingdom of God on earth is being demonstrated, becoming a present realization for all who will accept it.

SCIENCE AND HEALTH

With Key to the Scriptures

By

MARY BAKER EDDY

is to squander with prodigality. Hadji Tabit withdraws a stopper from a crystal phial and gently passes it across a fur collar, or a muff, or the back of a glove, and the fragrance lasts for days.

First amber, sweet, ambrosial, exciting, the lure of the adventure, the song of the endless quest, the double-distilled spirit of pine forests a geological epoch ago.

Another stopper. It is jasmine, sweet with the sweetness of wild honey, the spirit of the woods, of the dryad among the reeds, and of the cool shadows and the noon tide rest.

Another stopper. It is like an organ-player pulling out another stop in an oratorio of perfume. He releases the scents of the open air, the balsams which the sun distils from the forests of pine, and cypress, and cedar, and myrtle, and throws broad cast on the wind. It is the hunter breathes in the light of the dawn, to feel peace come into his heart, with the fall of light, and then to let his dream wander over the immobility of the distance or be cradled by the sea.—Eli Faure, in "History of Art," Translated by Walter Pach.

The Street of Perfumes

The Souk-el-Attarin, the Soul of Perfumes. No need to be told its name. The very air whispers its name. Here are attar of roses, jasmine, amber, and many other concentrated essences which might make sweet all the vileness of earth. Before some of the shops stand sacks and baskets of dried leaves from aromatic shrubs and herbs, whole leaves and leaves ground to powder, incense for worshippers in the Mosque opposite, or henna with which the native beauties reddish their hair and the palms of their hands and the soles of their feet. There is a profuse display of seven-branched candles and of the familiar long, stick-shaped bottles in which the perfume of the East come West.

The perfume seller is the aristocrat of the Tunis Souks. The Souk-el-Attarin commands the approach to all the other Souks. Its little cave-like shops are on an ampler scale, and have a more lavish display. They alone are furnished with cushioned divans on which customers may sit while selecting their purchases. There is a tradition that in the old days rich Arabs who wished to conceal their wealth from extortions used to hire a shop in Souk in order to make a pretense of being poor tradesmen. An air of spacious leisure and commanding ease still pervades the place. Each little den is more like a shrine than a shop, and the proprietor is the officiating priest.

An Arab friend whom I met at Batna had recommended me to seek out Hadji Mohammed Tabit in his shop at No. 37, Souk-el-Attarin. He is a famous man in his craft, and he bears the title of Hadji by virtue of having made the pilgrimage to Mecca. He welcomes us with urbanity. He is fat and jolly and his smile is a cure for the doldrums. . . . There is a touch of incense in the air. We are surrounded by bottles of exquisitely colored liquids, and by glass jars full of rare gums, resins, aromatic woods and leaves, and tiny pastilles for burning.

And now the Perfume Wizard begins to practise his art upon the olfactory nerves, and to run through the gamut of the sense of smell. His wares are not the ordinary scents dissolved in volatile spirit with which we are familiar, but concentrated quintessences the most delicate touch of which is sufficient to confer a lasting perfume. To use a drop

With the fresh-fallen rain.

The noisy fruitfulness

From lane to lane resume

Their customary cry.

The sun looks out again, and smiles upon

The houses and the hills. Windows and doors

Are opened wide; and on the far-off road

You hear the tinkling bells and rattling wheels

Of travelers that set out upon their journey.

—Giacomo Leopardi (Rossetti).

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1922

EDITORIALS

THE RESIGNATION OF LLOYD GEORGE

Lloyd George's Resignation

as a failure. Its disintegration is expected by all observers of international affairs, and the breach which has been made in the policy upon which it was founded by the complete destruction of the Treaty of Sèvres is one that is sure to widen until the whole fabric comes down.

And yet it is not on the comparative excellence or worthlessness of the Versailles Treaty that Lloyd George will go to his Nation for approval or repudiation. If any international event is to be looked upon as having furnished the reason for his sudden retirement it must be his vigorous stand in support of the Treaty of Sèvres, and his determination to use the armed forces of Great Britain to repel the advance of the Turks upon the Dardanelles. But even this attitude, hotly debated as it was at the time, and effective as it has since proved as a check to the European ambitions of the Turks, did not furnish the full reason for the Premier's resignation. That act was hastened rather by the general feeling of unrest among the factors in the Coalition Party, and the Premier's own belief that he could probably go before the country today with greater chance of success than months later.

No great upstanding figure appears to lead the opposition to Lloyd George. Mr. Asquith's retirement is necessarily complete. Mr. Bonar Law alone appears of sufficient caliber to head a new government, but he is lacking in the qualities that would promise continued political success.

The world might well regret to see the retirement of Lloyd George at this juncture demanded by the British electorate. Men say that he is shifty, an opportunist, a man without sound basic political convictions. But precisely as he contributed enormously to the correction of evils which menaced the Allies' chances in the World War, when he became Minister of Munitions, so, since his premiership, he has grappled with and settled, at least for temporary good, all the colossal problems which have confronted him. Perhaps no man could have done better. There is none apparent who could have done better. That he was a party to the unworkable Treaty of Versailles affords no reason for general condemnation, but rather, when considered in connection with the fate of his three associates, may be accepted as a demonstration that there was not in the human mind at that moment sufficient foresight, prescience, and ability to solve the question which the World War had brought upon humanity.

IT IS NOT AT ALL TO BE WONDERED AT THAT MANY OF THOSE CANDIDATES FOR ELECTION TO THE UNITED STATES SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES WHO HAVE BEEN INDORSED BY THE ASSOCIATION AGAINST THE PROHIBITION AMENDMENT HAVE MADE HASTE TO RESENT THE PUBLICITY INCIDENT TO THE ANNOUNCEMENT. THE "ROLL OF HONOR" IS SHOWN TO INCLUDE EXACTLY 202 NOMINEES, SOME DEMOCRATS AND SOME REPUBLICANS, WHO ARE REGARDED BY THE ASSOCIATION AS SAFE ENOUGH AND SANE ENOUGH

TO SEE TO IT THAT THE LIBERTIES OF MORE THAN 110,000,000 OF PEOPLE ARE PRESERVED AND SAFEGUARDED. THE ANNOUNCEMENT OF THEIR SINGING OUT CHARACTERIZES THEM AS "LIBERALS." IT DOES NOT REFER TO THEM AS NULLIFICATIONISTS OR AS FOES OF CONSTITUTIONAL GOVERNMENT. THUS DESIGNATED, IT MAY BE THAT THE PROTEST WHICH HAS BEEN MADE WOULD BE LOUDER AND MORE VEHMENT. IT IS INTERESTING, HOWEVER, THAT ANYONE WHO FAVORS THE BREAKING DOWN OF THE BARRIERS WHICH THE PEOPLE HAVE SET UP AGAINST THE SALOON AND ITS INSTITUTIONS SHOULD OBJECT TO BEING CALLED A "LIBERAL." CERTAINLY NO LESS OFFENSIVE DESIGNATION COULD BE CONCEIVED OF.

But the point is, perhaps, that the protest is made because of the open endorsement which has been published and which cannot fail to come to the notice of the constituents or prospective constituents of those seeking support at the polls. Evidently the candidates who have tacitly pledged their support to the cause of the Association Against the Prohibition Amendment feel that the less said about it the better. Possibly they seek the support of the avowed nullificationists, knowing that the word will be passed along to those who should be told, while posing as uncompromising supporters of the law. It is confusing, as will be readily seen, to be compromised in such a thankless manner.

Likewise it is interesting to speculate as to the real purpose and aim of the association which has embarrassed its friends by its too ardent and outspoken champion. In the name which it has adopted there is nothing to signify that it seeks to see legalized the manufacture and sale of "light wines and beer." The purpose, if it can be assumed from the name, "The Association Against the Prohibition Amendment," is to bring about, by repeal or by nullification, the destruction of a part of the fundamental law of the land. No compromise measure is suggested. For this, if the association may be commended for anything, it should be given all due credit. Evidently it purposes to fight in the open and to define its method of attack. This is the unquestioned right of those comprising its membership and of those who are openly in sympathy with that aim. They have the right to adopt every fair means to further their

campaign. They decline to seek, through the specious plea for the lessening of restrictions against the sale of wines and beer, the restoration of the saloon and all its unutterable accompaniments. But the association seems to have made a tactical blunder in thus embarrassing the defenseless candidates who will now be compelled to come out into the open and declare their position. The people have reached a point where they demand and will insist upon such a disclosure. Perhaps the "revised" list which the association says it will issue before election will be as interesting as the one just published.

ALTHOUGH the financial situation of the new Republic of Estonia is still far from normal, there has been a decided improvement. While some of the European countries whose exchange is greatly depreciated continue to print paper money to cover current expenses, Estonia has printed none since April, 1921, and the amount already in circulation is being gradually reduced at the rate of a million marks a month. No fixed relation to gold has yet been attained, but since January, 1921, the Estonian mark has been close to the ratio of 360 to the dollar, and when the fluctuations of some of the other paper currencies are considered this is a promising sign.

With the collapse of the Russian ruble, the previous monetary medium, Estonia lost practically all its liquid capital. Commerce and industry were seriously reduced. The liberation from Russia and the organization of a new government entailed extraordinary expenses. A state bank of issue was founded Feb. 24, 1919, exactly a year after the founding of the Republic. In addition to permitting this bank to print paper money, of which at the end of 1921 there was in circulation 2,741,984,358 marks, the Government borrowed money on treasury notes, secured by the total assets and income of the state, to the amount of 2,757,180,000 marks, but as the budget can be balanced by other means, no more treasury bonds will be issued. With improving economic conditions the state's revenue is increasing. The Government monopoly on alcohol yielded last year 1,200,000,000 marks, or about 1000 marks per inhabitant, a figure that is partly explained by heavy exports. The prohibition states to the north complain frequently about liquor smuggled from Estonia.

To the young Republic the racially related people of Finland, though in financial straits themselves through a similar struggle for independence, lent 20,000,000 Finnish marks, but this sum has been paid back with interest. Regular payments are also being made on a debt of 12,000,000 francs, contracted in France for war matériel. The heaviest foreign obligation is a loan of \$13,000,000 raised in the United States to cover emergency imports. At the current rate of exchange this sum is nearly as large as the paper issue and the treasury notes combined, but the recent recognition of Estonia by the United States Government will facilitate negotiations for funding this debt.

The economic development of Estonia, like that of its sister republics, Latvia and Lithuania, depends chiefly on events in Russia, for which these maritime states form a gateway to the Baltic. The Treaty of Dorpat, signed Jan. 3, 1920, stipulates that "No customs duties or tariffs shall be levied on goods transported across the territory of the other signatory to this treaty." Russia is to have a free port at Reval, the principal harbor of Estonia, and whatever space needed for commercial purposes. Reval was founded in 1219 by the Danish King Waldemar, and its port is spacious and well protected, as well as open all winter. In 1921, one-fifth of all Russian imports went through Estonia, and the traffic of Reval grew from 293,803 tons in 1920 to 689,682 tons in 1921. At the same time, despite reduced rates, the deficit on the Estonian railroads, amounting to 154,254,304 marks in 1920, became a surplus of 19,638,377 in 1921. No other country east of the Rhine has reduced its freight rates since the war.

The industries of Estonia suffer from lack of fuel. Both coal and wood have to be imported, and the treaty with the Soviet Government gives the former province special rights over 2,700,000 acres of forest land in Russia. Plans are under way, moreover, for the utilization of slate oil as fuel, and also for the harnessing of the waterfalls at Narva, where is located one of the largest cotton mills in the world. An economic union with Latvia and Lithuania would strengthen all three of these small countries, and their continued co-operation in relations to other states within the League of Nations points that way.

IT IS, OF COURSE, ONLY BY THE APPLICATION OF AN ARBITRARY RECKONING THAT IT IS SAID THAT THE PRESENT MONTH OF OCTOBER MARKS THE BEGINNING OF THE SECOND HUNDRED YEARS SINCE THE SANTA FÉ TRAIL CAME INTO GENERAL USE. THE MONTH, HOWEVER, DOES MARK THE CENTENARY OF ITS USE COMMERCIALLY IN THE CARRYING ON OF TRADE BETWEEN POINTS ON AND BEYOND THE MISSOURI RIVER AND THE ANCIENT CITY FOR WHICH THE TRAIL WAS NAMED. BUT FOR UNNUMBERED YEARS PRIOR THERETO THE ROUTE HAD BEEN TRAVELED BY THE EARLIER TRIBES OF AMERICAN INDIANS AND BY FRENCH AND SPANISH EXPLORERS, TRADERS, AND FORTUNE HUNTERS, BECAUSE IT AFFORDED THE QUICKEST AND EASIEST PATHWAY FOR MAN AND BEAST. THE RECORD SHOWS THAT A MISSOURIAN, A CAPTAIN BICKNELL, WAS THE FIRST TO UNDERTAKE THE ADVENTURE SOME TASK OF ESTABLISHING, BETWEEN INDEPENDENCE, MO., AND SANTA FÉ, AN ORGANIZED TRADE ROUTE.

IN A BOOK QUITE RECENTLY ISSUED, EMERSON HOUGH HAS TOLD, CIRCUMSTANTLY AND INTERESTINGLY, MUCH OF THE HISTORY OF THE TRAIL FROM THE YEAR 1822 UNTIL THE DAYS OF THE RAILROAD. IT IS A STORY OF HARSHSHIP AND ADVENTURE, FILLED WITH ROMANCE, AND WITH SUCCESS AND FAILURES. BUT OF COURSE THE TRUE HISTORY OF THE TRAIL CAN NEVER BE WRITTEN OR TOLD. IN IT THERE IS SO MUCH OF PER-

SONAL EXPERIENCE, OF INDIVIDUAL STRIVING, SUCCESS, DISCOURAGEMENT, ACHIEVEMENT, AND FAILURE THAT TO WRITE OR TELL IT WOULD BE LIKE RECOUNTING IN A SINGLE VOLUME OR A SINGLE CHAPTER THE TALE OF THE HARDSHIPS OF THE ARGONAUTS IN THEIR QUEST FOR GOLD IN CALIFORNIA IN 1848; OF THE HARDSHIPS OF THE PIONEERS ON THE WESTERN PRAIRIES OF THE UNITED STATES, OR OF THE SUBJUGATION OF HOSTILE INDIAN TRIBES BY THE COLONISTS.

THE EVOLUTION OF THE OLD TRAIL, EVEN DURING THE HUNDRED-YEAR PERIOD JUST NOW ENDING, FROM THE FIRST WAGON TRACKS MADE IN GRASSY PRAIRIES AND SUN-BAKED DESERTS, TO THE PAVED HIGHWAY WHICH TODAY INVITES TOURISTS FROM EAST AND WEST TO THE NUMBER OF MANY THOUSANDS ANNUALLY, IS AS SPECTACULAR AS IT IS INTERESTING AND INSTRUCTIVE. THERE WAS NO THOUGHT, PROBABLY, IN THE YEAR 1822, THAT STEEL RAILS WOULD EVER SPAN THE DISTANCE WHICH REQUIRED MONTHS AND WEEKS TO COVER WITH MULES AND OXEN. LIKEWISE, THERE WAS NO THOUGHT, FIFTY YEARS AGO, WHEN THE RAILROAD WAS PROJECTED AND BUILT, THAT ONE DAY SELF-PROPELLED VEHICLES WOULD TRAVERSE THE ROUTE AT A SPEED THEN UNATTAINABLE BY A STEAM-DRAWN TRAIN. ALONG THE SAME PATHWAY, ALMOST SIDE BY SIDE OVER THOSE MAGNIFICENT DISTANCES WHICH ONLY THE WEST KNOWS, THERE IS TODAY AN ALMOST UNINTERRUPTED PROCESSION OF PULLMAN COACHES AND AUTOMOBILES. BUT EVEN THESE HAVE NO MONOPOLY OF THE RIGHT OF WAY. OVERHEAD, AND SPEEDING AS ON THE WINGS OF THE WIND, MAIL AND PASSENGER-CARRYING AIRPLANES RACE EASTWARD AND WESTWARD, FOR THE MOMENT MARKERS OF A NEWER ERA IN TRANSPORTATION. IT IS A FAR CRY FROM THE PACK-TRAINS AND PLODDING CARAVANS OF A HUNDRED YEARS AGO. IS IT, AS WELL, A PROMISE OF EVEN A GREATER DEVELOPMENT IN THE CENTURY TO COME? THE ANSWER IS NOT AN EASY ONE TO INDICATE.

THE ORIENT SENDS OUT AN ODD, THREE-CORNERED PIECE OF NEWS, WITH SAKHALIN ONCE MORE THE STAGE OF AN INTERESTING LITTLE DRAMA. INTERESTING, THAT IS, NOT ONLY FOR ITSELF, SUPERFICIALLY, BUT ALSO AND IN INCREASED DEGREE, AS IT APPEARS HOW MUCH MORE IS MEANT THAN MEETS THE EYE. SO FAR AS THE CABLES GO (FIRST PEKING, THEN TOKYO, SERVING AS SOURCE) THE EVENT IS, BALDLY, THIS: THE GOVERNMENT OF THE FAR EASTERN REPUBLIC HAS GRANTED A CONCESSION TO THE SINCLAIR OIL COMPANY OF CALIFORNIA TO DEVELOP WHAT IS SAID TO BE AN EXTENSIVE OIL FIELD LYING ALONG THE EAST COAST OF NORTH SAKHALIN. OF COURSE, THIS AREA IS WITHIN THE TERRITORY WHICH JAPANESE TROOPS FOR SOME TIME HAVE BEEN OCCUPYING, HOLDING IT AS IF IN PLEDGE AGAINST A SETTLEMENT BY RUSSIA FOR THE NIKOLOAEVSK MASSACRE OF 1920. TILL SUCH SETTLEMENT, SO TOKYO'S SPOKESMAN SAID AT CHANGCHUN THE OTHER DAY, THE MIKADO'S FORCES ARE TO REMAIN, AND WHILE THEY STAY THE SOLE DE FACTO GOVERNMENT CONTINUES JAPANESE. WHEREFORE THE AMERICAN PETROLEUM CONCERN MAY DO NOTHING WITH ITS LEASE. IT IS AS IF ONE HAD WRITTEN DOWN A Q. E. D.

THESE ARE SOME OBSERVERS (PERHAPS IN THE UNITED STATES ESPECIALLY) WHO WILL SEE IN THIS A FRESH INSTANCE OF JAPANESE-AMERICAN CROSS-PURPOSES, WITH FRICITION RESULTING. MOREOVER, IT IS SAFE TO ASSUME THAT THIS IS QUITE WHAT THE BOLSHEVIK HOPED WHEN FIRST THEY MADE THE ANNOUNCEMENT TO THE WORLD; FOR THE ORIGINAL "NEWS," ALTHOUGH CARRYING A PEKING DATE LINE, WAS GIVEN OUT BY LENINE'S REPRESENTATIVE AT THE CHINESE CAPITAL. BEFORE EXAMINING INTO THE "WHY" OF THIS, IT WILL BE WELL TO SET DOWN THE STORY IN FULL, FILLING IN THOSE DETAILS OF KNOWN FACT WHICH WERE OMITTED FROM THE SOVIET-INSPIRED STATEMENT.

THE PRESENCE OF OIL ALONG THE NORTHERN REACHES OF SAKHALIN'S EAST COAST IS NOT PROVED, BUT VARIOUS EVIDENCES WARRANT DEVELOPING. IN THESE DAYS PETROLEUM IS—WELL, RATHER WORTH LOOKING FOR. IN THE OPENING WEEKS OF 1920, THEN, AGENTS OF THE SINCLAIR COMPANY APPROACHED THE AUTHORITIES AT CHITA AND REACHED AN INFORMAL AGREEMENT WITH THEM, LOOKING TO CONCESSIONARY RIGHTS. AT THAT MOMENT CAME THE TRAGIC OUTBREAK AT NIKOLOAEVSK AND THE SUBSEQUENT SEIZURE OF THE RUSSIAN PORTION OF THE ISLAND BY JAPANESE MILITARISTS. NATURALLY THE OIL ARGONAUTS DREW BACK. LAST MAY, HOWEVER, AFTER THE WASHINGTON CONFERENCE HAD CLOSED AND ALL ACTIVITY IN THE PACIFIC BASIN WAS PROPORTIONATELY IN MORE NORMAL TRAIN, THE CALIFORNIA-CHITA CONVERSATIONS WERE RENEWED AND THE CONCESSION SIGNED. THERE WAS NOT THEN, NOR HAS THERE BEEN SINCE, ANY INDICATION THAT THE PROSPECTORS HAD MORE IN MIND THAN TO SECURE A DEFINITE OPTION TO WORK A FIELD WHICH REASONABLE PRESUMPTION HELD VALUABLE. THEY KNEW ENTIRELY WELL THAT DURING JAPANESE OCCUPATION THEY WOULD BE ALLOWED TO DO NOTHING, EVEN AS THEY REALIZED NO APPEAL COULD BE LODGED WITH THEIR OWN STATE DEPARTMENT, AS MR. HUGHES HAD SAID THAT THE PRESENT ADMINISTRATION WOULD SANCTION NO BUSINESS DEALINGS BETWEEN AMERICAN CITIZENS AND THE SOVIET SO LONG AS THAT GOVERNMENT HELD TO CERTAIN COMMUNISTIC THEORIES.

HERE ENTERS THE ACTOR FROM MOSCOW, OR RATHER FROM PEKING, THOUGH HIS LINES CLEARLY HAD BEEN WRITTEN FOR HIM AT THE OLD RUSSIAN CAPITAL. THE CONFERENCES AT DAIREN AND CHANGCHUN HAVING FAILED TO FORCE TOKYO'S HAND IN THE MATTER OF THIS SAKHALIN OCCUPATION, IT WAS HOPE, EVIDENTLY, TO BRING TO BEAR SOME NEW AND MORE POTENT INFLUENCE. COULD IT NOT BE "THE STATES"? WAS IT NOT POSSIBLE TO STIR A BIT OF TROUBLE BETWEEN THE WASHINGTON AUTHORITIES, ACTING IN SUPPORT OF "FLOUTED AMERICAN RIGHTS" AND KATO'S FOREIGN OFFICE OR WAR MINISTRY? IF A LITTLE POPULAR ILL-WILL COULD BE STIRRED UP, BOTH SIDES OF THE PACIFIC, SO MUCH THE BETTER. PERHAPS IT WAS REALIZED THAT A CERTAIN YELLOWISH WING OF THE AMERICAN PRESS (YES, JAPANESE, TOO) WOULD MAKE HASTE TO HELP IN THIS. AND HAS NOT OIL, ONCE A LUBRICANT, BECOME AN IRRITANT? SO RUSSIA'S DELEGATION IN PEKING MADE ITS OCTOBER ANNOUNCEMENT TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS, THOUGH, FOR LONG MONTHS, THE THREE PARTIES DIRECTLY IN INTEREST HAD RECOGNIZED THAT THERE WAS NOTHING TO BE SAID.

BUT THE BEST-LAID SCHEMES O' MICE AN' BOLSHEVIKI CONTINUE TO GANG AFT AGLEY. THE AMERICAN OIL MEN DECLARE THEY HAVE NO INTENTION OF TRYING TO DO ANYTHING TILL LATE NEXT SPRING, AND ONLY THEN IN CASE THE JAPANESE-CHITA DIFFERENCES HAVE BEEN ACCOMMODATED BY THAT TIME. SO TOKYO WILL NOT BE CALLED UPON TO TAKE ACTION. WASHINGTON DITTO. IT IS ONLY MOSCOW WHICH MUST STIR AROUND AND FIND SOME OTHER FIELD IN WHICH TO TAKE ITS MEDDING WALKS.

Editorial Notes

DESPITE the fact that China is today politically bankrupt and that her financial difficulties are aggravated by governmental chaos, there is at work in her body politic a force which is making for better conditions and which virtually dispels all pessimistic apprehension regarding her future. This is the transformation of the country's industrial life. In this connection Charles Hodges, assistant professor of foreign trade at the New York University and an authority on the Far East, makes the following comment:

IT IS VASTLY SIGNIFICANT THAT, WITH ALL THE INTERNAL STRIFE THREATENING THE STABILITY OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC, THERE HAS BEEN A STEADY ECONOMIC PROGRESS UTERLY CONTRADICTING THE APPARENT POLITICAL BANKRUPTCY OF THE COUNTRY. AFTER CLOSE OBSERVATION OF CONDITIONS IN THE FAR EAST, IT IS MY CONVICTION THAT CHINA'S REGENERATION IS TO COME LARGELY THROUGH THE NEW SPIRIT OF PROGRESS ANIMATING THE MAKING OVER OF CHINESE NATIVE BUSINESS, FINANCE AND INDUSTRY.

IN OTHER WORDS, CHINA'S SALVATION LIES IN THE MARCHES OF COMMERCE, NOT IN THE CAPITALS OF POLITICS. BUSINESS MEN, RATHER THAN POLITICIANS, HOLD THE ULTIMATE COMMAND OF DESTINY. THUS, EVEN AGE-OLD CHINA IS FEELING THE VITAL TOUCH OF LATTER-DAY CIVILIZATION AND IS MOVING FORWARD IN THE WAY BEST SUITED TO HER NEEDS FOR PROGRESS.

AN ILLUMINATING STATEMENT REGARDING THE POSSIBILITY, OR RATHER THE VIRTUAL IMPOSSIBILITY, OF REPEALING OR AMENDING THE EIGHTEENTH AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES WAS RECENTLY PRINTED IN THE LOS ANGELES TIMES. ITS REPRODUCTION IS ESPECIALLY APPROPRIATE AT THE MOMENT WHEN PRESIDENT HARDING HAS MADE THE DEFINITE PRONOUNCEMENT OF THE COUNTRY'S ATTITUDE TOWARD THE LIQUOR ISSUE. IT READS:

THE SIMPLE TRUTH IS THAT AS LONG AS THE EIGHTEENTH AMENDMENT IS A PART OF THE CONSTITUTION, INTOXICATING BEVERAGES, WHATEVER THEIR ALCOHOLIC CONTENT AND BY WHATEVER NAME CALLED, ARE TABOO. AND IT IS AN EQUAL TRUTH THAT TO AMEND OR REPEAL THE EIGHTEENTH AMENDMENT REQUIRES THE AFFIRMATIVE CONCURRENCE OF THIRTY-SIX STATES OF THE AMERICAN UNION. AS THIRTEEN STATES COULD HAVE PREVENTED THE ADOPTION OF PROHIBITION, SO NOW THIRTEEN STATES MAY PREVENT ANY CHANGES IN THE TERMS OF THE EIGHTEENTH AMENDMENT. BEFORE THAT AMENDMENT WAS SUBMITTED, MORE THAN THIRTY STATES WERE DRY BY THEIR OWN VOTE AND VOICE. SO IT WOULD SEEM, THEREFORE, THAT ONLY WHEN THE PEOPLE OF AT LEAST THIRTY-SIX STATES SHALL HAVE BEEN CONVERTED TO THE SEDUCTIVE SLOGAN OF "LIGHT WINES AND BEER," WILL IT BE TIME FOR CANDIDATES FOR OFFICE AND OTHER THIRTY SOULS TO TALK ABOUT A LIFTING OF THE TABOO AND AN ASSERTED LIBERALIZING OF THE VOLSTEAD LAW.

COMMENT IS UNNECESSARY.

UNDoubtedly one of the most interesting of the surviving old-time institutions in Great Britain is the King's Yeomen of the Guard, or the "Beefeaters," as they are better known in England itself. The original duties of the guard were of a more complicated character than they are today, and actually included such personal matters as making the King's bed. This latter duty explains the extra initials which some members of the guard retain to this day on their uniforms, namely, Y. B. H. and Y. B. G., referring, respectively, to the Yeomen Bed Hangers and the Yeomen Bed Givers. Moreover, one of the most peculiar of their functions has been preserved in the annual opening of Parliament. In 1605, the Yeomen of the Guard seized Guy Fawkes and his confederates in the famous gunpowder plot, and thereafter at every new session of Parliament members of the guard go through the chambers with ceremony and pomp searching for the conspirators, who, of course, do not exist, and come back with the report that all being safe, the deliberation of the national Parliament can proceed. Such is the force of custom.

A WRITER IN "THE DICKENSIAN," EVIDENTLY A MAN OF ANTIQUARIAN LEARNINGS, CALLS CHARLES DICKENS TO BOOK FOR HAVING ASSUMED ARMORIAL BEARINGS TO WHICH HE HAD NO HEREDITARY NOR LAWFUL CLAIM. IN 1625, THE COLLEGE OF ARMS GRANTED A CREST TO WILLIAM DICKENS, A CITIZEN OF LONDON, AND DICKENS, THE NOVELIST, CALMLY APPROPRIATED IT. HENCEFORTH, HIS CHINA DINNER SERVICE BORE A "LION COUCHANT OR, IN DEXTER A CROSS PATONCE SABLE," IN OTHER WORDS, A GOLDEN LION SITTING DOWN AND HOLDING A BLACK CROSS IN HIS RIGHT PAW. BUT DICKENS KNEW SO LITTLE ABOUT HERALDRY THAT WHEN HE TRANSFERRED THE CREST TO HIS BOOKPLATE, THE "CROSS PATONCE" BECAME A "MALTESE CROSS," AND A BADLY-DRAWN ONE ALSO. ALL THIS IS VERY REPREHENSIBLE, NO DOUBT, ESPECIALLY TO STUDENTS OF HERALDRY, BUT IT IS A SAFE FORECAST THAT THE BLUNDER WILL NOT PREVENT ORDINARY FOLK FROM ENJOYING THE DELIGHTS OF "DAVID COPPERFIELD," OR "A CHRISTMAS CAROL."

THE LONDON DAILY EXPRESS RECENTLY RAN AN ITEM WHICH IS SIGNIFICANT TO SAY THE LEAST. IT READ:

A DISPATCH FROM OUR NEW YORK CORRESPONDENT SHOWS HOW KEENLY THE EASTERN CRISIS HAS ROUSED THE UNITED STATES. THE TRAGEDIES OF EUROPE MAY LIE OUTSIDE THEIR OBTENABLE CONCERN. YET AMERICA IS TOUCHED BY THE MORAL AND MATERIAL ISSUES. SHE MAY PLAY A GREAT AND WORTHY PART IN THE HIGHEST CAUSES OF HUMANITY. WE MAY ALL FIND IN THIS NEW TEST A SURE WAY TO SAVE THE WORLD. THAT IS A HIGH BUT NOT EXTRAVAGANT IDEAL. IT CAN BE REALIZED IF WE ALIY INFLEXIBLE FIRMNESS WITH COOL SAGACITY.

WITHOUT A DOUBT THIS REPRESENTS THE SENTIMENTS OF A GREAT MANY AMERICANS.

JUST HOW LONG AMERICANS WILL STAND FOR THE ABUSES OF THE SPECIAL DELIVERY STAMP SYSTEM AS IT IS AT PRESENT CONDUCTED IN THE UNITED STATES IS A MATTER OF CONSTANT WONDER. FOUR DAYS WAS THE PERIOD ELAPSING QUITE RECENTLY BETWEEN THE MAILING OF A SMALL PACKAGE WITH SUCH A STAMP AFFIXED FROM A LARGE CITY TO A GOOD-SIZED COMMUNITY SOME HUNDRED MILES DISTANT, AND SUCH INSTANCES COULD BE MULTIPLIED INDEFINITELY. THERE SHOULD BE SO LOUD AN OUTCRY RAISED AGAINST THIS CONDITION OF AFFAIRS THAT MEANS WOULD BE FOUND TO CORRECT IT.

ADVOCACY OF THE IMPORTANCE OF CLOSE RELATIONS BETWEEN FRANCE AND TURKEY AS ESSENTIAL TO EUROPEAN PEACE BY FRANKLIN BOUILLON, THE SPECIAL FRENCH ENVOY TO THE NEAR EAST, WOULD SOUND MORE CONVINCING IF FRENCH RELATIONS WITH TURKEY IN THE PAST WERE NOT A MATTER OF SUCH GENERALLY ADVERSE COMMENT.

WITH A SUBWAY RIDE OF 26.78 MILES FOR ONE NICKEL POSSIBLE IN NEW YORK, SOME OTHER CITIES WILL BE WONDERING SOON HOW MUCH LONGER THEY ARE GOING TO PUT UP WITH A RIDE OF NO MATTER HOW SHORT A DISTANCE FOR A DIME.